B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 47— BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SHIPPING.

THE MOGUL LINE.
STEAMER FOR MAURITIUS.

The s.s. "DARA" 4922 tons, is intended to sail from Bombay for Mauritius via Karachi about the 10th March, 1924.

Has excellent accommodation for deck and cabin passengers.

For freight and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.
Managing Agents,
The Mogul Line,
16, Bank Street,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

22-2-24.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st March	MANTUA ...		10,909
8th ,,	MOREA x ...		10,931
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ...		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA @ ...	MOOLTAN@	20,70[illegible]
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ...		11,436
5th Apr.	NALDERA x ...		15,932
9th ,,	DEVANHA ...	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ...		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA ...	MALOJA*	20,70[illegible]
26th ,,	MACEDONIA ...		[illegible],089
3rd May	DELTA ...	CHINA x ...	7,932
10th ,,	MANTUA ...		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA ...	MONGOLIA*	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ...		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ...	NARKUNDA*	16,227

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Does not convey passengers from India.

* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

EASTERN INDIA SAILINGS.
Carries to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
7th March	Mandala ...	8,246
21st ,,	Dumana ...	8,300
4th April	Manela ...	8,203
13th ,,	Mahana ...	8,268
2nd May.	Domala ...	8,441
16th ,,	Mashobra ...	8,324

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

27th	Feb	Lahore * ...	5,252
8th	March	Dogra * ...	5,138
15th	,,	Mirzapore * ...	6,715
18th	,,	Soudan † ...	5,696
30th	,,	Alipore * ...	5,273

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

x Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
25th Feb.	VITA ...	Karachi via K'war 10-45 a. m.
28th ,,	BANKURA ...	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
29th ,,	VARSOVA ...	Busreh via Karachi
1st. Mar.	CHAKLA ...	Karachi via K'war 9-30 a. m.
5th ,,	KARAGOLA ...	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.

P. P. O. Box 168.

Telephone No. 1289.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Moji Maru	K. Habaki		14th Feb.	28th Feb.
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubor	6803	26th ,,	11th Mar
Bengal Maru	T. Takechi	5396	4th Mar.	16th ,,
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	31st ,,
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6989	26th ,,	9th April
Tokushima Maru	S. Nakagawa	5976	30th ,,	13th ,,

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	168	105	84
Hongkong	480	370	305	136	108
Shanghai	540	420	340	150	132
Kobe	610	480	385	180	153

For revised passage tariff apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Allen Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each. ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,45,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS,
S. A. H. SITWELL, N. M. MURRAY, (Offg.)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager.

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Kasauli
Agra	Khandwa
Ahmedabad	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Amballa	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency).	Mangalore
Amraoti	Masulipatam
Amritsar	Meerut
Bangalore	Moulmein
Bareilly	Mooltan
Bassein	Muscoris
Bellary	Muzaffarpur
Benares	Muttra
Berhampore	Moradabad
Bezwada	Murree.
Bhopal	Mymensingh
Bombay (Byculla)	Nadiad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nandyal
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Nainital
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayanganga
Calcutta (Burra Bazar)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Negapatam
Calicut	Nellore
Cawnpore	Nowshera
Chittagong	Ootacamund
Coconada	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cochin	Patna
Coimbatore	Peshawar
Colombo	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency.)
Conjeeveram (Out Station.)	Poona
Cuddalore	Poona City
Cuddapah	Quetta
Cuttack	Rajahmundry
Dacca	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dehradun	Rangoon
Darjeeling	Rangpur
Delhi	Rawalpindi
Dalhousie	Saharanpur
Dhulia	Salem
Dibrugarh	Sargodha
Erode	Secunderabad
Ferozepore	Serajgunge
Fyzabad	Sholapur
Gorakhpur	Sialkot
Guntur	Simla
Gwalior	Srinagar
Hathras	Sukkur
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Surat
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tellicherry
Hubli	Tinnevelly
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jubbulpore	Viranagam
Julundur	Vizianagram
	Vizagaptam
	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	6,25,00,000-0-0
Issued and Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000-0-0
Called and Paid-up Capital	Rs.	40,00,000-0-0
Reserve liability of shareholders	Rs.	60,00,000-0-0

HEAD OFFICE.
Laldarwaja, AHMEDABAD.

SUB-OFFICES.—Manek Chowk Branch and Station Branch.

BOMBAY BRANCH.—4/5, Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS AT BOMBAY:—Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent p.a. from January to June and at 2½ per cent p.a. from July to December on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000; and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum on Daily Balances.

SHORT AND FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates can be had on application.

STOCKS and SHARES purchased and sold and received for safe custody.

The Bank grants OVERDRAFTS, CASH CREDITS and LOANS on moderate and reasonable terms.

H. B. SHIVDASANI.
General Manager

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23	...	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	.....	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	.....	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	.....	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the SECRETARIES.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS

THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.

The best terms for Agents.

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.

Apply for all particulars to Head Office Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful

AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS
(10 lb. Glazed Paper)

Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages 40p. 1 Gross 6-12-0, 64 p. 1 Gross 10-8-0 80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.

Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled. 1, 1½ & 2 quires.

1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0. 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quires Doz. 5-10-0.

N. B.—Only wholesale Stationers need apply.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT:
1, Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

Dr. I. M. Mallick's
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT.
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager,
89, College Street, CALCUTTA.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

ROYAL YAKUTI

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot (Kathiawar) India.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."

Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 200.

Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P. 1 Copy Rs. 2-3-0. 2 copies Rs. 4-2-0 Six copies Rs. 9-12-0.

Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR.
79 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

BE MAN

PHYSICALLY.....of Stability
INTELLECTUALLY .....of Veracity
MORALLY.....of Activity
SOCIALLY.....of Humility
SPIRITUALLY.....of Integrity

But

nothing is possible, when Mind and Body together are in a deteriorated Condition. Ask us for a Free Booklet and it will make a man of you.

VAIDY SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI
Ataak Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

WE SUPPLY

DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION

for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterils bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.

Apply
S. N. GUNDI.
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch—I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Building Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words pply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

REQUIRED—Energetic SALESMAN to push speciality in hardware. Salary and commission. Apply by letter, WALTER N. CRESSWELL & CO., LTD., 16, Elphinstone Circle.
A 19013

WANTED—Competent TYPIST, having experience as assistant managing clerk. Apply to Messrs. JHAVERY & Co., Solicitors, 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.
A R9867

WANTED—CANDIDATES for permanent appointments in States, Canals, and Commercial firms. Apply sharp with one anna stamp to:—THE MANAGER, ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, DELHI.
A R9827

THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY CO., LTD.—Head Office—12, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA—WANTED TWO DISTRICT ORGANISERS, (1) for Poona and the Southern Districts of Bombay Presidency and (2) for Karachi and the Northern Districts of Bombay Presidency on a starting salary of Rs. 100 p.m. and Commission. Must guarantee Ordinary Life Insurance Business. Apply to Secretary, 12 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

WANTED by wealthy Hindu gentlemen high caste, cheerful, young LADY as COMPANION and HOUSE-KEEPER for upcountry. All found and pocket money. Apply sharp with photo and testimonials to Box No. 69, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9834

WANTED—A 2nd CLASS HEALTH OFFICER for the Dhulia City Municipality on a salary of Rs. 250-25-450; only those who possess the qualifications laid down in G.R. No: 368 dated the 1st of September 1921, and have previous experience of the work need apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. Applications must reach the President not later than 15th March, 1924, V. V. GARUD Vice President, Dhulia City Municipality, Dhulia. Feb., 18, 1924.
A 19004

THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY CO., LTD.—Head Office—12, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA—WANTED CHIEF AGENTS for the Central Provinces and Berar. Applications invited from respectable firms or individuals. Liberal terms for those who can organise well and place good Life Insurance Business. Office allowance and other facilities given Apply with references to SECRETARY, THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY CO. LTD., 12, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

MONEY! GOOD MONEY!—Is the one study and aim in life of the generality of mankind. Earn it. Become rich. Our Correspondence Course in SOAP-MAKING in your hands, can be made to yield thousands of rupees. Sensational, wonderful new processes. No business can be started so easily and with so little a capital, and grow so rapidly. Huge profits. Hundreds of testimonials. Generous terms. Enclose -/3/- stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. M., 2, Rawalpindi. A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ALL ROUND HAND Four Years Hardware experience efficient correspondent, fast typist, seeks SITUATION. Apply Box No. 74, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9848

DEMOBILIZED INDIAN ARMY OFFICER SEEKS POST as Private Secretary. Honourable testimonials for 7½ years' War Service. A good knowledge of Urdu and Persian and an elementary command of Arabic and Turkish. Apply ALI REZA F. J. BRANDON, CAPTAIN, c/o. Postmaster, G. P. O., Bombay.
B R9845

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET for godown purposes, FIRST FLOOR at Two Tanks, Surti Mohola. For particulars apply to Messrs. A. S. NARIELWALA & SONS, 114 Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.
C R9857

TO LET—For vegetarian Hindus only, single and double ROOMS, near Parel Tram Terminus. Rent Rs. 19 to Rs. 40 per room including electric lights. Apply Box No. 70 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R9836

TO BE LET—BLOCK; GODOWNS and ROOMS in Gordhan Building, No. 2, near West-End Cinema, Charni Road behind Girgaum Police Court.
C R9850

TO LET—MOTOR SHOW ROOM and GARAGES at Cambala Hill, opp. Cambala Post Office. Apply WASSIAMULL ASSOMULL & CO., Babulnath Road.
C R9837

TO BE LET.—HORNBY VILLARD, SEA VIEW, on the foreshore, ideal flats cons Dr. Din. 3 bed rooms with English baths attached hot and cold water arrangement, tiled flooring, rent very reasonable. For further particulars apply to HARDA AND CO., House and Estate Agents, 59, Esplanade Road. Tel. 21744.
C 18968

TO LET—COSY and COMFORTABLE FLATS and ROOMS at moderate rates in Dawood Terrace, Hassam Terrace and Abdul Razak Terrace, opposite G. I. P. Workshops, Soparibaug Road, Parel. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOM on first floor, Churchgate Street, No. 16-28. Apply Messrs. KHARAS & CO. on the premises also second floor in Nanabhai Lane, behind the West End Watch Co. Apply within.
G R9767

TO BE LET—The II, III and IV Storeys, jointly or separately of House No. 402, on Kalbadevi Road, opposite Cotton Patia, with all facilities for Residence as well as for Offices doing Cotton, Seed or any other Business. The Premises are open for Inspection. For rent and terms see personally or write to Mr. S. T. MALVI, C/o. Allen Electric Co., 37, Luhar Chawl, Street, opposite Ashoka Swadeshi Stores or to Seth Tribhuvandas Narottamdas Malvi at Dr. Pai's Bungalow on Hughes Road, opposite Ford Automobiles.
C R9852

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT AT MUSSOORIE. well-constructed, bright and airy house, with a separate cottage, situated in the healthiest part of Mussoorie, close to the Convent and Municipal Gardens, and with quiet walks round about. The house comprises a glazed verandah, a drawing room, 3 large and one small bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms and 4 bathrooms; and the cottage has 3 bright rooms. The whole estate is for sale for Rs. 60,000, but the house alone can be purchased separately. Rent for both house and cottage, Rs. 3,000. Apply to Box No. 56, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G 18964

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

SCIENCE OF THE SEXES Relations of the Sexes. Grace Darling, Matrimonial alliance each one Rupee. List free. VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.
L R9761

STAMPS—EARLY SPRING BARGAIN of 300 different portrait varieties of the world, extraordinary value at Rs. 2/15 only. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD, Allahabad.
L R18997

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—Rs. TWO LAKHS on mortgage of property whose monthly rent is Rs. four thousand. Apply Box No. 75, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R9858

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA CASTOR OIL.

Manufactured from castor seeds grown in our Gujarat farms. Odourless and tasteless. No griping, no nausea. Contains no free oily acid or injurious alkaloid or perfume. Animal charcoal not used in refining. Stocked by chemists and provision merchants. Price annas 5 for 2½ oz bottle and rupee 1 for 16 oz. bottle. AGENTS WANTED in different parts of India. Hospitals, dispensaries, doctors, and dealers to write to PLANTA DRUG MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Parsi Statue, Byculla, BOMBAY.

YOU CANNOT SUCCEED BY MERELY SINGING A SONG OF

MAHATMAJI

Unless you actually follow him by deeds, i.e., by wearing

INDIAN STUFF
MADE IN INDIA
BY INDIAN LABOUR
AND INDIAN CAPITAL
WITH INDIAN RAW MATERIALS.

CONSULT US.
THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD.,
Hebbal, P. O. BANGALORE.
T19016

THE KING OF WOOLLEN RUGS

is the K. C. L. PATTERN, made out of Genuine Persian Wool, Soft and Light, durable in wear.

Only Rs. 12/8/0.

Write for one to-day. If not approved we shall take it back.

THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD.,
Hebbal, P. O. BANGALORE.
T19017

K. C. L. K. C. L.

THE KING OF WOOLLEN RUGS.

Our genuine K. C. L.—Light in weight.
Neat in Colour—Soft for the touch
Good in size—Appreciated all round.

GUARANTEED PURE WOOL.

Costs only Rs. 12/8/0 with a take back guarantee if not approved.

Size 90" x 60"

WRITE TO-DAY.

THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD.,
Hebbal, P. O. BANGALORE.
K. C. L. K. C. L.
T19014

SPORTING TWEED.

Why unnecessarily pay a very high price for your sporting tweeds. If you are in need write to us for samples.

Price only Rs. 3/15/6 per yard.
54" wide.

THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD.,
Hebbal, P. O. BANGALORE.
T19015

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING.

Please come along, we shall guide you to the right place for your purchases of tweeds made of beautiful all wool in the best of designs. 54" wide for Rs. 3/15/6 per Yd.

All wool travelling rugs in very neat designs from Rs. 5/12/- Rs. 7/15/-, and Rs. 12/8 up to Rs. 35.

THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD.,
Hebbal, P. O., BANGALORE.
T 19037

Rs. 12/8/- Rs. 12/8/-

THE HAPPY MESSAGE OF K. C. L.

RUGS can best be understood by actually possessing one. If you havn't already got one rug made of Pure Persian Wool—soft in texture, in pleasing and quiet designs,

ORDER FOR IT TO-DAY.

THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD.,
Hebbal, P .O., BANGALORE.
T 19038

YOU CAN SWEAR AND SAY

that you are a true follower of

MAHATMAJI

provided you make your purchases of Woollen wear from the

THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD.,
Hebbal, P .O., BANGALORE.
T 19040

THE JUDGMENT.

THE K. C. L. RUG made of the Finest Persian Wool in pleasing tones and priced as low as Rs. 12/8/- (Postage Extra) is the

IDEAL RUG FOR USE.

Apply to-day:—

THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD.,
Hebbal, P .O., BANGALORE.
T 19039

DON'T MURMUR

saying that you cannot get woollen tweeds and blankets, etc., manufactured in India from Indian wool with Indian Money and Labour. If you are in a fix consult

THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD.,
Hebbal, P .O., BANGALORE.
T 19041

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at rate which will be compared favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Lakmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House,
Churchgate St.,
BOMBAY.

C. P. CEMENT.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

is equal to the Best English Cements

TRIAL SOLICITED.

For Government Tests & other particulars *Apply to our Selling Agents*

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & CO.
70, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.
and
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.,
Motilal Hirabhai's Market.
Opposite Railway Station, Ahmedabad.

FOR SALE—WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY, Universal and Dovetailing. For particulars apply to The SHIB IRON AND BRASS WORKS CO., LTD., Mogalsarai, E. I. Railway.
T R9803

BOON to upcountry clients for doing Vaida or cash business of Shares, Gold and Silver. POTNIS SONS & CO., Brokers, Charni Road, Bombay 4.
R9789

THE EASTERN MATRIMONIAL BUREAU.—Join the Matrimonial Bureau, and I will find you a partner of your choice, 20 years' experience in European countries. For particulars write SECRETARY, G. P. O. Box 991.
9830

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE—Enrolment for Cambridge School Cert. Exam. (Cambridge Senior Local) Bombay Centre, and for the B. Com. Degree Exam. of London University (Colombo Centre) will close this month. Apply immediately. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R9822

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the vacant post of Printing Machine Foreman in the North Western Railway Press on a salary of Rs. 90-5-120 with the usual privileges of railway service such as passes, leave and provident fund. Previous experience in a similar post is essential.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to the SUPERINTENDENT PRINTING AND STATIONERY, North Western Railway, Moghalpura, Punjab.

C.F. LANGER.
Controller of Stores
N.W. Railway.
Moghalpura, Dated 11-2-24. 18966

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

BOOKS OF COUPON TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FROM March 1st 1924, 1st and 2nd CLASS COUPON BOOKS, each containing 24 Coupons, available for six months for journeys between Bombay (Victoria Terminus) and Poona can be purchased at the booking offices at these Stations at Rs. 288 and Rs. 144 respectively.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 19th February, 1924.
C19007

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE SMALL PROPERTY on Bombay-Thana Road at Kurla. For particulars apply to Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT, 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C19035

NOTICE.

INDIAN COTTON WASTE, LIMITED.

ON and from 25th February, 1924, our Registered Office will be REMOVED to Amrut Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

For Indian Cotton Waste, Ltd.,
(Sd.) J. S. DALAL,
Director.
R9866

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE. LTD.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS as a standing property, situate in Sheik Memon Street, and belonging to the Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd.

The Secretary, Bombay Bullion Exchange, will receive sealed offers for the demolition and removal of all materials of the Exchange Building in Sheik Memon Street up to 5-0 p.m. (S. T.) on or before the 28th instant.

For full particulars and conditions of sale, etc., apply to the SECRETARY, at the Exchange Building, between office hours.

S. D. PARIKH,
Secretary.
2nd Agiary Lane, 23-2-24.
C19030

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD.

COMMENCING from MONDAY, 25th February, 1924, the office of the General Manager for India and Ceylon, will be situated at

"Dunlop House,"
Naoroji Fardunji Road,
Apollo Bunder.
Telephone 26557 and 26558.
C19024

NOTICE.

ALTERATION IN TELEPHONE NUMBERS

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD.

COMMENCING from 25th February, 1924, Telephone Numbers of the above company will be:

TWO LINES.
26557
28558

These numbers will replace those at present in use viz. 20180 and 24712.
C19025

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

DAVANGERE MUNSIFF'S COURT.
O. S. 160 of 21-22.

S. A. V. ARUNAGIRI CHETTY & CO., Managing Partner, A. S. Doraisamier, Davangere ..... Plaintiffs.

(1) MIRAWANJEE BOMMANJI AGA (deceased), represented by son, Bommanji Mirawanjee Aga; (2) Wife NAVJI BAI, 71, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay ..... Defendants.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the said Plaintiffs have filed a suit against the defendants in the said Court for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 502-8-8 due to the Plaintiff Firm together with the interest Rupees 135-6-0 and the case comes on for final hearing on 13-3-24. If the Defendants do not turn up the case will be decided ex-parte.

J. SUBBA RAO,
Plaintiffs' Vakil.
Davangere, 5-2-1924. R9864

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4142 of 1922.

NARAYAN MAHADEV NAKHWA ... Plaintiff
vs.
MOTHABHAI PANDURANG and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of April, 1923, the right, title and interest of the Defendants in the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 24th day of March, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mahadev Shanker Sett Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 201 square yards or thereabouts and registered under New Survey No. 4/8160 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 3538 (1), 3538 (2), Street Nos. 37, 39, 1, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Mahadev Shanker Sett Lane, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's Passage, on or towards the North by the property of Balaram Ganpatrao Chapwalla and on or towards the South by the Dady Suntok Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named at No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C18875

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5623 of 1922.

LALLUBHAI PRAGJEE & CO., a firm of Merchants, carrying on business at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
versus
MATHURADAS TOPAN, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mahalaxmi, without the Fort of Bombay; (2) VALLABHDAS KANJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business at Muljee Jetha Market, without the Fort of Bombay; (3) Messrs. HANSRAJ DAMODER, a firm, carrying on business at Muljee Jetha Market, without the Fort of Bombay; (4) Bai KASTURBAI, wife of Mathuradas Topan, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mahalaxmi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the First day of October, 1923, and the Judge's Order, dated the 8th day of February, 1924, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises at Malad under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on FRIDAY, the 28th day of March, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

THE UNDER-MENTIONED PIECES OF LAND TOGETHER WITH BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURE STANDING THEREON.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the village of Malad, Sub-Division of Bandra, in the Taluka Salsette, Division and District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, and bearing the following description:—

Name of the field, Bhat; Number 95; Area in Dhep, measure, Half Dhep; Share in ownership, 2/2; Assessment, 0-4-5; Local Fund, 0-0-3.

and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the land belonging to Ahmedbhai Habibbhai, on or towards the West by the land at present in the Vahiwat of Dovidas Narayendas and Tank called Indale, on or towards the South by the land leading to the village from the Railway Station and on or towards the North by the land at present in the occupation of Mathuradas Topandas. The land included within the above boundaries which half of Dhep in area or 332 square yards.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the village of Malad, in the Sub-Division of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Division and District of Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, bearing the following description:—

Name of the field, Bhat; Number 95; Area in Dhep measure, 17½ Faras and ½ Adholi; Produce or yield, 11¼ Faras and 3¼ Adholi; Assessment, Rs. 9-5-4.

The area consists of small and big plots and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Line and fields, on or towards the West by the side way of the tank called Indale, some fields and water-way, on or towards the South by the side way of tank called Indale, and on or towards the North by the fields belonging to Padam Keshavji. The land within the above boundaries consisting of paddy fields, grass lands, gardens, lands together with all the buildings, wells, trees, superstructures, etc., standing thereon.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of suit tenure situate, lying and being in the village of Malad, Sub-Division of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Division and District of Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, and bearing the following description:—

Name of the field, Pershet; No. 51; Area in Dhep measure, 2 Faras and 1¼ Adholi; Assessment, Rs. 1-1-11.

The area consists of paddy fields and varkas and grass lands and consists of five fields and the boundaries of the same are as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Line, on or towards the West by the land of Raghunath Narayanji the Old River and Dam, on or towards the North by the River, and on or towards the South by the land of Raghunath Narayanji and the River. Malad being a Khoti village these lands are not surveyed and there is no record of rights for these lands.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of Messrs. Thakordas and Daru, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs above-named at Najafee Building, No. 40-42, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C19043

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RATANSEY DOSSA, of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 2-27-31, at the junction of Military Square Lane and Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered a waived.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Raitava tenure together with messuages tenements buildings ginning and pressing factory standing thereon situate at Bathonga1, in the district of Belgaon in the Registration Sub-district of Sampgaon, containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 24 Gunthas and bearing Revision Pot Survey No. 308 A and assessed by Government at Rs. 23 per year together with the plant, engines, boilers, machinery, implements tools gear stores spare parts effects articles and things and all live and other stock of or belonging to the said ginning and pressing factory or being thereon or thereabouts.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Raitava tenure together with the messuages tenements godowns and structures standing thereon situate at Bathonga1 in the district of Belgaum in the Registration Sub-district of Sampgaon, containing by admeasurement 6 acres and 34 Gunthas and bearing Revision Pot Survey No. 308B and assessed by the Government at Rs. 2-4, per year.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Raitava tenure together with the messuages tenements godowns and structures standing thereon situate at Bathonga1 in the district of Sampgaon, containing by admeasurement 2 acres and 31 gunthas and bearing Revision Survey No. 297 and assessed by the Government at Rs. 1-4 per year.

Dated this 23rd day of February 1924.

DALLAS CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL & Ors. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order, dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction AT THE PREMISES under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on Monday, the 17th day of March, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land formerly consisting of three-pieces of Government land, but now forming one piece of land partly of Sanadi Tenure and partly land newly assessed with the messuage tenement or chawl or range of buildings standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the East side of Duncan Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 144 144, 2666, 2639, 2666, 2639, New Nos. 9881, 9651, A/9881, A/9651, 16702, A/16702, Old Survey Nos. 2846, 2757, 2846, 2757, 2756, 2756, and New Survey Nos. 1/4145, 2/4145, 3/4145 and 4/4145 and Cadastral Survey No. 1404, Byculla Division, containing by admeasurement 1364 square yards bearing Municipal E Ward Nos. 499, 500, 501, Street Nos. 517 at 529 and at 6 and 531-543 upper Duncan Road and bounded on the North by Duncan Road Cross Lane, South formerly by the property of Memon Peer Mahomed Hamad and now of Meghji Mulji, East by a Public Sweeper's passage and West by Duncan Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications should be made at the Office of the Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14 K, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of January 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.

C18955

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for Black Trap Metal for road of about 2,00,000 cubic feet and Kankar for road of about 2,00,000 cubic feet, for which contracts are to be made for the year 1924-25. Specifications and conditions can be had on application to the Store Keeper. The tenders should reach the Undersigned on the 6th March, 1924, before 4 p.m.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Store Department.
20th February, 1924.

C19042

NOTICE.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Agent North Western Railway, Lahore, for making garments and articles in cloth as required in the North Western Railway Clothing Factory, Moghalpura, during the period April, 1924, to March, 1925. All material will be supplied free of charge and a certain number of machines both sewing and button holing will be loaned free of charge and upkeep by the Controller of Stores, North Western Railway.

Tenders which will be available for issue on 27th February, 1924, must be submitted on the prescribed forms obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the Undersigned, and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m. on MONDAY, the 17th March, 1924.

The Agent of the North Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any any part of, or all of the Tenders received in answer to this Advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

C. F. LANGER,
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.

Office of the Controller of
Stores Moghalpura (Lahore)
Dated 20-2-24.

C19034
C 19036

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT TANK BUNDER ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 160 of 1921 (Shirinbai, widow of Hasanalli Mohamedali Gangriwalla, and others vs. Lukmanji Mohamedally Gangriwalla and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon and situate at the corner of Tank Bunder Road and Gurupdev Road, containing by admeasurement 5... square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with other lands under Collector's New Nos. B/16296 and 16335 and New Survey Nos. 3B/3712 and 4/3712 and bounded on the East by the property described in Lot No. 2, on the West by the Gurupdev Road, on the South by the Tank Bunder Road, on the North by the property of Nurmohamed Jumabhai.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Tank Bunder Road, containing by admeasurement 801 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of Collectors of Land Revenue together with other lands under Collector's New No. B/16296 and 16335 and New Survey Nos. 3B/3712 and 4/3712 and bounded on the North by the property of Nurmohamed Haji Janmohamed and partly by the property of Rama Custnaji, on the South by the Tank Bunder Road, on the East by the property of Rama Custnaji and on the West partly by the property described in Lot No. 1 and partly by the property of Nurmohamed Jumabhai.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Tank Bunder Road, containing by admeasurement 800 square yards or thereabouts and registered along with other lands in the Books of Collector for Land Revenue under New Nos. B/16296 and 16335 and New Survey Nos. 3B/3712 and 4/3712 and bounded on the East partly by the property of Rama Custnaji and partly by the property of M. H. Kavarana, on the North by the property of Noormohamed Haji Janmohamed, on the South by the Tank Bunder Road and on the West by the property of Rama Custnaji.

LOT No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate lying and being at Tank Bunder Road, containing by admeasurement 48 square yards and registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue together with other lands under New Nos. B/16296 and 16335 and New Survey Nos. 3B/3712 and 4/3712 and bounded on the East by the property described in Lot No. 3, on the West by the property described in Lot No. 2, on the South by the property of Rama Custnaji and on the North by the property of Noormohamed Haji Janmohamed.

All the premises described in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are assessed by the Municipality under "E" Ward Nos. 7722 (1), 7722 (1A), 7722 (1B), 7722 (2), 7723 (1), 7723 (2), Street Nos. 2, 2A, 2B, 2AB, 4 and 4A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN TRADE AND RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY AND GOOD WILL OF THE AUTO ELECTRIC WORKS AT BALARAM ST. NEAR FORAS ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5033 of 1923, (Sorabji Hormusji Frenchman—V/s.—Ardesir, J. Bhumgara and others) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. at Empire Terrace, New Foras Road.

All Stock-in-Trade and right of occupancy and good will of The Auto Electric Works consisting of lathes tools, implements, furniture, articles and things. Also the good will and the right title and interest of the firm in premises of the partnership firm consisting of 2 rooms No. 1 abutting on Balaram St. and Room No. 2 adjoining rood No. 1.

A deposit of Rs. 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT NAGDEVI STREET, ARTHUR ROAD AND MANMALLA TANK ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mortgagor, Khan Bahadur Mohamedali and others, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the dates given as under.

Nagdevi Street property on TUESDAY, the 11th March, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of pertoal Fazandari land or ground situate at Nagdevi Street, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 305 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2079 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward Nos. 236-237, Street Nos. 144-46 and 150, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Hafiz Khanbhai Mulla Abdullalli, on or towards the South by the property of Bora Abdul Hussein Mulla Mahomedally, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and on or towards the East by the said Nagdevi Street.

Arthur Road property on THURSDAY, the 13th March, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground or Foras Tenure formerly consisting of two pieces now formed into one situate, lying and being on the East side of Arthur Road, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenements, bungalows, chawls, stables, cook-rooms and other buildings standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 10,369 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 320, 320, 327, 544, 522 and 523, New Nos. A/13839, 13842, 14038, A/14031 and 14032, Old Survey Nos. 447, 448 and 449, New Survey Nos. 1/3404, 1A/3403 and 1B/3403 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3868 (1), 3869 (2), 3870, 3871, 3872, 3873, 3874 and 3875 (1), Street Nos. 9 to 11, 1, 1A, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Hormusjee Mancherji Cama, on or towards the South by the property of Mohandas Pranjiwandas, on or towards the West by the said Arthur Road and on or towards the East by the Municipal Drainage Stores, subject as to a part of the said premises admeasuring 4,365 square yards and assessed under Ward Nos. 3868, 3868 (2) and Street Nos. 9, 11, 9A, 11A to a lease dated the 8th day of May, 1911, expressed to be made between Hatimbhai Gulamhussein of the made part and the Siddley Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited, of the other part.

Manmalla Tank Road property on FRIDAY, the 14th March, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, messuage and hereditaments known as Dewkawadi, situate at Manmalla Tank Road (formerly called Hansali) at Mahim together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, containing by admeasurement (19,565) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 10 and 381, New Nos. 3454 and 4136, Old Survey No. 186, New Survey No. 1/1383 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4023, 4024, 4025 (1), 4025 (2), 4025 (3), 4025 (4), 4025 (5), 4025 (6), 4025 (7), 4025 (8), 4025 (9), 4025 (10), 4025 (11), 4025 (12), 4025 (13), 4025 (14), 4025 (15) and 4025 (16). Street Nos. 384, 385, 386, 386A, 386B, 386C, 386D, 386E, 386F, 386G, 386H, 386I, 386J, 386K, 386L, 386M, 386N, 386O, and bounded on the North by the property of Dost Mahomed PirMohamed, on the South and West by the said Manmalla Tank Road, on the East by the property of the Church of N. S. Satracao now called Padris Wadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th February, 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 71, Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 24027.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of Immoveable Property situate at Cadell Road, Mahim, outside the Fort advertised for sale on SUNDAY, the 24th instant has been POSTPONED sine die.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th February 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

No. 8/10 Dean Lane near Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 25152.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO DECORATE BUNGALOWS AND PARKS.

AUCTION SALE of a large and choiced consignment of white and coloured Marble Figures, Pillars, Vases, Fountains and also four life size suzen figures. Winter Summer, Spring and Autumn made by Messrs. Raoul Bigazi and others, the well-known Masters, Hand Artists of Italy.

By the order of the concerned, Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 28th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in their Auction Room at the above address, choiced consignment of specially selected pieces of white and coloured marble figures with various subjects such as Cupid's Journey, Source of Life, Empire, Loves message, Bathing girl, Alegrain hunting, Cindrela, The Sleeping Beauty, and also above 4 suzen figures, etc. etc.

Property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th February 1924.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G.I.P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G.I.P. Ry. Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cottonseeds, bags of linseeds, bags of rice, bags of hirda case of forms, cases of hardware, M. T. cylinders, bundles of iron bars, steel beams, bell of Hussein cloth, iron pipes, drums of oil, empty wooden casks, M. T. iron drums, bales of gunny bags, case of tea, iron wheels, bag of sweeping grain, bags of wheat, bags of toor, bags of jawaree, lot of burnt wooden planks, packages of iron rails and trolly, cases of locks, cases of provision, bale of F. P. cotton, bundle of iron wire, bags of abrak, bundles of iron sheets, wagon of stoves, bale of C. P. goods, packages of machinery, case of sundry, bundle of rubber tyres, bundles of Jogree and bundles of cotton, etc., etc.

IMPORTANT TO GRAIN MERCHANTS. AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

About 600 bags sweeping in lots of 100 bags.

Cash will be required at the time of sale for all lots worth upto Rs. 100 and above that a deposit of 50 per cent will be required however in special lots if the auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed on paying the balance within 10 days from the date or sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY VALUABLE JEWELLED ORNAMENTS. AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH DIAMOND BANGLES, DIAMOND NECKLACES, ARMLETS, KADAS, ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sale by Public Auction at their Rooms at 119 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Malvi, Mody, Ranchordas and Co. Attorneys for Hon. Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas, Dr. Mangaldas Vijbhukhandas Mehta and Mr. Ranchordas Vijbhukhandas Mehta, the pledgees and on account and at the risk of Purshotam Ratansey the pledgor in exercise of the power of sale reserved to them, the pledges under the pledge made on the 24th day February, 1923, the undermentioned very valuable jewellery consisting of:

Four Big diamond bangles.
Four small diamond bangles.
One big diamond necklace.
One small diamond necklace.
Two Armlets of diamonds and Emeralds.
Two Big diamond Kadas.
One Necklace of diamonds, pearls and emeralds.

The abovementioned ornaments can be inspected at the office of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram at 111 Esplanade Road between 12 noon and 4 p.m. on any week days.

A deposit of Rs. 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale the balance to be paid against delivery within 8 days from the day of sale. Conditions of sale can be had from the Auctioneers and also they will be read before the commencement of the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE ENGLISH LADY'S DRESSES.

On Tuesday the 26th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 119 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned:—

1 case English Lady's Dresses consisting of English cotton and silk blouses, cotton and silk gowns and cotton and wool dress skirts etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES "AEROXON" FLY CATCHERS.

On Tuesday the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Fort by ordrr of the Bank concerned.

Auction at their Rooms at 119 Medows Street, EX S. S. "KONDEKERK."

Cases each 50 cartoons of 100 "Aeroxon" Fly catchers with pin first class quality.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th February, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
UNIVERSAL SPECIAL ATTRACTION!

"VANITY POOL"

(6 Reels)

Featuring the beautiful winsome star

MARY McLAREN

with an all star cast, including

ANNA Q. NEILSON

He was a candidate for the Governorship. The office demanded the highest code of morality and virtue from the aspirants. But, he, although a married man, had carried on a love intrigue, under an assumed name, with a pretty-looking slum girl. The scandal became known, but see, how his devoted but injured wife, acting promptly and ingenuously, turned the scales on his adversaries!

A Drama of tough struggle between honour and political powers.

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Century Comedy "TIPS" featuring.

BABY PEGGY

See your favourite Peggy as the head butler of a hotel. You will scream outright with the merriest seals of laughter! Also the International News, showing, the latest incidents of President Wilson's life.

TO-NIGHT: 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

Excelsior Theatre.

To-Day at 9-30 p.m. sharp.

ESPINOSA'S GAIETY REVUE COMPANY

"SNICE"

CINEMA at 6-30 p.m.

"LONESOME CORNERS"

Empire Theatre.

To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"THE LAW AND THE WOMAN"
ADAPTED FROM "THE WOMAN IN THE CASE"

Empress Theatre.

To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"A ROMANTIC ADVENTURESS"
also
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN "SHANGHAIED".

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM

presents

Hindoostan Film Co.'s Draupady's Fate

OR

A Game of Krishna.

Brilliant picturisation of a famous incident from Mahabharat when the Pandavas were losing the fight and Krishna stepped forth to turn the tables by cheating Bhishma.

TIME, RATE—AS USUAL.

NOVELTY

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT
PATHE
Presents

FLAMES OF PASSION
FLAMES OF PASSION

in 8 reels
with

MAE MARSH
AUBREY SMITH

and an all star cast.

The greatest British Film Drama ever produced.

Costing over £50,000.

Matinee Saturday and Sunday 3-15 p.m

Daily:—5-15, 7-15, 9-15, and 11-15 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT Presents

MINAL DEVI

or THE SIN REDEEMED

Indian drama in 7 reels

PATHE GAZETTE

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK

Imperial Super Photo-Play

RAJA HARISCHANDRA

Price as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Under Public Patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Founded by

Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.

AKOLA:— SHRI RAMA THEATRE.

Monday 25th Feb. 1924 at 9-0 p.m. (S. T.)

SHARADA.

Wednesday 27th Feb. 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.).

HACH-MULACHA-BAP.

Saturday 1st March 1924 at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

RAKSHASHI-MAHATVAKANKSHA

Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

BALTONIC

BALTONIC is the best Specific for Children. It is the truest Baby's Friend.

BALTONIC completely cures Rickets Emaciation, Infantile Diarrhoea, fever, etc. Restores child's health, Vigour and Vitality.

BALTONIC is an unrivalled remedy for poverty of blood, and loss of appetite

BALTONIC purifies the blood, removes slenderness of bones and rapidly increases the weight of children.

BALTONIC is a Potent Panacea for all child's ills. It removes children's asthma and all bronchial and ches complaints. It is the sweetest and most tasty Nectar for children.

Price 4 oz. phial Re. 1/- only, excluding postage, etc.

DR. D. R. VARMA
Specialist in Eugenics,
Burn Bastion Road, DELHI.

ASTROLOGER OF ASTROLOGERS.

Gained world wide fame in ASTROLOGY Simply furnish your time and date of birth or writing letter. Special five years life reading with character sketch. Map of heavens longevity, finance, business prospects, wife and children etc. Rs. 4-8-0 Special one year's life reading with the above details Rs. 2 Answers for any three questions with mirraculous accuracy Rs. 1-4-0. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial will convince. Apply to:—THE BHARAT ASTROLOGICAL ASRI MAM, Kasimkota, Vizag Dist. S. India.

CAUSES LIST.

(MONDAY, 25th February.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.
AFTER THE APPELLATE SIDE FULL BENCH WORK IS OVER.
NOT BEFORE 1-30 P.M.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

3011-19—Mulla and Mulla, Jamsedji Rustomji Vakharia a firm v Deosey Umersey, Little and Co. Part heard.

501-21—Mulla and Mulla Narottam Tulsidas and anr v Bhagwandas Tulsidas Modi and anr. Edgelow G W and Co.

4150-21—Ardeshir D and Co, Ebrahim Currim v The National Bank of India Ltd. Little and Co.

56-22—M B Chothia and Co, Abdul Kader and anr v Chunilal and Lalchand and ors, Jamshedji R and D.

3688-21—Dapthary Shivram D, Narayan Anant Chitnavis and Dwarkadas Jekisondas Gangar, Payne and Co.

3491-21—Parmanand Chand J, Nanalal Morarji Dave v Popatlal Jeevram and Co a firm, Bomanjal and H.

4053-21—Captain and V, The Holland Bombay Trading Co Ltd v M D Dawell and Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

2952-21—Mowjibhai and D. Poonsey Khetsey a firm v Lalji Thakersey a firm, Captain and V, Mohile and P.

2205-23—Shah and Co, Chimanlal Poonamchand a firm v Bai Durga widow, Purnanand Cl and J.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.
FOR JUDGMENT.

718-20—Dalsukh and Col, Welcombe Bros and Co v Ratansi Deokaran, Ferreira and Vol.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1322-22—Thakoredas and Daru, Moosabhai Nabadda and anr v Rafubai widow and ors, Kanga and Co, Thakoredas and Daru.

712-22—Birdal and Co, K F Shroff and Co v Kheshav Khisi and anr, Dapthary F and D, between Pff. and 1 deft.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

721-20—Mehta L and Co, Narandas Dwarkadas a firm v Edulji and Sorabji a firm, Mulla and Mulla, Part heard.

SHORT CAUSE (RENT SUIT.)

Remanded Suit Apl. 55-23—947-23—Malvi M R and Co, R B Kalliannal Tillockchand v Dharamsey Jetha and Co a firm, Raghavayya N and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2334-21—Motichand and D, Keshavlal Laherchand a firm v Raichand Motichand a firm, Khandvalla and Chh.

726-20—Dapthary F. and D., Boongersey Kavji and Co. a firm vs. Zuhra Begum widow, Payne and Co.

759-20—Shreg and Vacha, Nadirshaw Hormusji Bamboat vs. Wamanrao Bapuji Kirtikar and ors., Shamrao M. and H. Payne and Co.

766-20—N. C. Dalal Co., Chhotubhai Chunibhai vs. Keshrichand Rupchand, Dapthary F. and D.

812-20—Mulla and Mulla, Furdunji Khursedji Modv and Sons a firm vs. Jacob Benjamin, Dastur and Co.

843-20—Dapthary F. and D., Karsandas Mulji a firm vs. Shantilal Bholabhai a firm, Motichand and D.

999-20—Malvi M. R. and Co., Ramji Ratanji and Co. a firm vs. Motilal Maneckchand a firm, Sunderdas and Co.

1018-20—Captain and V., Ugram Bhagwandas a firm vs. Khatri Damodar Gopaldas, Amin and Desai.

1030-20—Raghavayya N. and Co., Kothamuyya Balarjayya a firm vs. Thaker Chaturbuj Dosa, N. C. Dalal and Co.

1055-20—Smetham B. and L., Haji Ebrahim Haji Suleman and ors. vs. Gulam Hussain Ismail and ors., Mehta D. and L.

1105-20—F. K. Dadachanji, Gani Jan Mohamed vs. K. J. Mistry, N. D. Bhat.

1151-20—Diksit M. and Co., Nur Mahomad Hyeb vs. Aishabai widow and ors., M. B. Chothia.

1154-20—Merwanji K. and Co., Walji Shamji and Co. a firm vs. Ugeram Premsukhdas a firm, Sunderdas and Co.

1162-20—Ardehir H. D. and Co., Mohamad Usman and Co. vs. Jamnadas Lakhmidas a firm, Patel and Eze.

1179-20—Captain and V., The Union Bank of India Ltd. vs. Shigovind Harbidutt, Mulla and Mulla.

1187-20—Little and Co., Major John Charles Gammon vs. Kasturbhai M. Nagarsheth, Dapthary F. and D.

1205-20—Captain and V., Ebrahimji Kadibhai Motiwalla vs. Esmailji Ebrahimji, Chitnis M. and K.

1236-20—Purshotamdas and Co., Haji Sulaiman Haji Gulam Hussin vs. Jafferali Mahomad Karimani, Motichand and D.

1250-20—Matubhai J. and M., Amulakhchand Mohanlal vs. Ishwardas Mohanlal Mody and anr., Motichand and D.

1271-20—Chitnis M. and K., Ismailji Ibrahimji vs. Ibrahimji Kadar, Captain and V.

1308-20—Payne and Co. S Nukamnrao Sitaramchudo v Dhurus Nanji and Co., Dapthary F and D.

142-20—Matubhai J and M Allarkhia Thawar and Co Harnandrai Foolchand—Malvi M. R. and Co.

2049-19—Malvi M R and Co, Hiralal Sukhdeo and ors v Chhaganlal Vithalji and ors, Purnanand Cl and J.

73-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Abdul Karim Sale Mahomed a firm v Narandas Dharamsey and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Madhowji and Co.

1325-20—Craigie B and C, Goculdas Haridas a firm v Manilal Nagindas a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

1334-20—N C Dalal and Co, Jivatlal Pratapsi a firm v Maneklal Narotam, M B Chothia.

1342-20—Madhowji K and Co, Gordhandas Parai v Anthony Charles Dunbar, Umrulla P and P.

1362-20—Rustomji and Gin, Himatlal Manji and Co a firm v Bhaidas Valabhdas.

1365-20—Payne and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Suleman and Co a firm v Fazal Peermahomed and Co a firm.

1369-20—Meerbanji K and Co, Alidina Ladak v The firm of Jamji Virji and Co, Amin and Desai.

1371-20—Madhowji K and Co, N H Moos Receiver v Nanalal Chaganlal a firm, Amin and Desai.

1388-20—Malvi M R and Co, Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v Jaydeoprasad and anr, Khandwalla and Co.

1425-20—G B Pandya, Manekchand Javchand v Dayal Tapen and ors, Mehta L and Co.

1461-20—Madhowji K and Co, N H Moos Receiver v Narandas Dwarkadas a firm, Mehta L and Co.

1487-20—Madhowji K and Co, Haji Aboo Hajee Nurmahomed v Jusub Haji Nurmahomed.

1545-20—Little and Co, William James Layard Webster v Anglo-Indian and Colonial and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

1547-20—Merwanji K and Co, S R Sabapati Pillai vs Ratilal Cooverji Mody and Co.

1560-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons vs B Manecklal and Co, Motichand and D.

4369-21—Manilal and K Soonbai vs Ganesh Pandurang Mulekar and another, G B Pandya.

3286-19—Kanga and S. Amratlal Lladhar v Laxmibai widow and ors, Captain and V.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, January 24.

Cotton:—The Census Report of yesterday, with the ginning to January 13th, 9,946,462 bales, was about the last item of interest connected with the crop of 1923-24. There will be a final report on March 20th, but it is now pretty well settled that the figure will confirm the Bureau Estimate very closely and furthermore, by that time, the exact size of the crop will no longer be a topic of current interest.

Meanwhile, however, there had been some scattered short selling in the expectation that the report might bring in some liquidation and when it became apparent that there were no selling orders in the ring, a covering movement set in, which resulted in a sharp advance, another proof of the scarcity of contracts, owing to the small remaining supply of unhedged cotton.

A good deal of short selling in a moderate way during the last few days has also been based on the reiterated reports and predictions of curtailment of manufacturing operations, notwithstanding the generally accepted view that such curtailment will be [illegible] sooner or later and that hesitancy in necessary quarters is taken advantage of by some more favourably situated, so that, after all, there is a daily demand for all cotton that is offered on a reasonable basis. There seems to be little ground for believing that American consumption, as a whole, will show any decided decline, may be caused during tendency except as it obtaining the by increasing difficulty in If we turn to the European situation we feel confirmed in our view of a week ago that events are shaping themselves toward a gradual improvement; progress may be slow and there will be setbacks, but we believe the general trend will be along the lines of stabilization of German finances, opening the door to a settlement of the reparations question on "live and let live" basis, reinstatement of more conservative Russia among the nations of Europe, and realization of the beneficial effects that may, after all, result from the momentous constitutional readjustment in Great Britain. It would be useless to appeal to statistics to prove the raggedness of Europe after so many years of strife and proverty and the urgent need of textiles of all kinds; any decided constructive tendency in international matters would bring in a demand for cotton that would not only absorb the balance of this crop, but would provide an outlet for much more cotton than the South could raise next season.

We cannot see our way, therefore, to change our rather monotonous advice to adhere in a general way to the constructive side of the market, though bearing in mind that there will not be advances every day and that profit taking on good bulges is always in order.

Coffee:—The market has been nervous owing to the erratic fluctuations of Brazilian exchange but, on the whole, the tendency has been foward higher prices, the main argument being that with world stocks only moderate Brazil can dictate the price as long as the supply is controlled and doled out just within the limits of the demand. Recent buying has been coming largely from Europe, but is supposed to be to some extent for Brazil where naturally, every bullish ideas predominate, with some talk now of the 1924-5 Santos crop dwindling to around 6,000,000 Bags. The market may work higher, but we think caution advisable.

Sugar:—There has been considerable pressure at times, but in the main the market has been firm with the buying, however, believed to be largely for Cuban account in the way of artificial support to assist in working off actual sugar, as refiners are inclined to buy only sparingly. Both English and French buying is interferred with to a great extent by the decline in exchange, but stocks are low everywhere and Cuba will be the only important source of supply for some months. Still the price level looks high and it would not be unreasonable to expect somewhat lower prices while the crop movement is heavy.

The Chicago Market:—Sentiment in Wheat seems to be gradually consolidating along the lines indicated by us recently, that the well known bearish arguments have been discounted and that prices have become stabilized around present levels. We see nothing but a scalping market ahead, but think such transactions advisable if purchases are made only on easy spots. Corn looks like going still higher, but at this level purchases on bulges should be avoided.

DEAFNESS CAN BE CURED.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD AND NASAL CATARRH.

The new Continental Remedy called "LARMALENE" (Regd.) is a simple harmless home-treatment which absolutely cures deafness, noises in the head, etc. NO EXPENSIVE APPLIANCES NEEDED for this new Ointment, instantly operates upon the affected parts with complete and permanent success. SCORES OF WONDERFUL CURES REPORTED.

RELIABLE TESTIMONY.

Mrs. K. Wilkinson, of Slad Road, Stroud, writes:—"Please could I trouble you to send me another box of the Ointment. It is not for myself, but for a friend of mine who is as bad as I was, and cannot get any rest for the noises in the head. I feel a new woman, and can go to bed now and get a good night's rest, which I had not been able to do for many months. It is a wonderful remedy and am most delighted to recommend it." . . .

Mrs. E. Crowe, of Whitehorse Road, Croydon, writes:—"I am pleased to tell you that the small tin of ointment you sent to me at Ventnor, has proved a complete success, my hearing is now quite normal, and the horrible head noises have ceased. The action of this new remedy must be very remarkable, for I have been troubled with these complaints for nearly ten years and have had some of the very best medical advice together with other expensive ear instruments all to no purpose. I need hardly say how very grateful I am, for my life has undergone an entire change."

Try one box to-day, which can be forwarded to any address on receipt of money order for Rs. 4. THERE IS NOTHING BETTER AT ANY PRICE.

Address orders to:—

HENRY THOMAS ("Larmalene" Co.,)
THE "Woodland"
BEAN, DARTFORD, KENT, ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 23.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling
Bank's selling T T 1/4 13/16
LONDON— Bank's buying D D 1/4 27/32
Bank's
Bank's selling T T 1/4 13/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 27/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/4 7/8
Bank's buying D D 1/4 29/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 670
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 740
Bank's buying D D Frcs 730
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs 148
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs 142
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs 169
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs 237
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs 168
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs 333
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.31-1/2
" —Paris Frcs 100.00
" —Switzerland Frcs 24.90
" —Brussels Frcs 114.00
" —Rome Liras 99.60
" —Berlin Marks Nil.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

	London, Feb. 23.
Telegraph Transfers	1/4 29/32 Quiet
Bar Gold	—
Bar Silver Spot	— 33 9/16 Quiet
	London, Feb. 22.
Tele. Transfers	1/4 29/32 Dull
Bar Gold	£ 4—15—8 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	33 9/16 Steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Feb. 23. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	—
Bank Demand	1/4 13/16
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	
Fcs. Demand	670
American Dollars	333
Hongkong Dollars	169
Shanghai	237
Japan	149
Singapore	168

	London, Feb. 22.
Rentes 3 per cent.	54 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 9/16
" " 2 months hence	33 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver—China sold and India bought, steady	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.	
Interest day to day loans	2 1/8
Interest 7 days market loans	2 1/2
Weeky Bullion shipment	£ 557,152

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Feb. 22. £
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	87 3/8+1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	91 1/4 +1/4
War Loan 5% 1920/47	100 3/8+1/8
Consols 2 1/2%	56 5/8+1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	45
Indian Stock 3 1/2%	
Sterling Loan	64 3/4 + 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	55 5/8

	London, Feb. 22.
Conversion Loan	£ 76 9/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	" 100
7 per cent. Indian	" 112

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Feb, 22.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 M/st	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
" " " 6 m/st	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	21 3/4

	London, Feb. 22.
TIN BLOCK	£ 275

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Feb. 23.

Sovereigns ready Rs 16/4/9
" forward Rs 16/5/6
Bar gold ready, Rs 26/4/6
Bar gold forward, Rs 26/4/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs 26/1/9
Bar silver ready, Rs 81/11/0
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs 81/11/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs 82/4/0

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Bar gold ready, s. 95-8
Silver ready, d. 33-9
Silver forward, d. 33-6
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and Steady. India bought, China sold, Large amount of business done.

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Spot—23—4—3

Futures	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Maha	26—2—6	26—2—0	..	26—4—3
Baga	26—0—2	26—2—3	..	26—2—4

Fajji Mandi.
Maha ..
Baga 0—5—6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Steady :—81—11—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Maha	81—10—	81—10—	81—10—	81—10—
Fagan	82— 3—	82— 3—	82— 3—	82— 3 —

Fajji Mandi
Maha ..
Fagan 1—5—0
Tone—Market Steady

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 23.

To-day Reuter reported 17/24 points higher in Liverpool, the market advanced on Manchester trade reports being somewhat better; the American market was closed yesterday.

Messrs. Breul Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under yesterday's date as under:—

"Tone of the market distinctly healthier Better Manchester business. We think speculative bull interest particularly non-existent and favour buying on all reactions."

As regards the local market, we see no reason to change our views and still maintain that the present depression has been over and that values will once again improve, although we think that after the recent totally unexpected break it will take some time to restore confidence.

Notwithstanding Liverpool being reported slightly higher, the Marwari Bazar this morning opened easier at Rs 591 i.e. Rs 4 lower than yesterday's closing quotations for FG Mg. Broach April/May. Selling by Jobbers caused the market to give way to Rs 583½ but prices improved on general buying by degrees to Rs 594. Around this level renewed selling by jobbers and several Commission Houses made values drop to Rs 589 at which rate the Bazar closed at 4 p.m. At the Cotton Depot, Sewri, the market opened at Rs 588½ and on Liverpool opening being reported easier the market here collapsed till Rs 580 and closed weak at Rs 582 at 6-30 p.m.

Fine MG Oomra for March delivery opened to-day at Rs 565 and at the outset advanced to Rs 568 on Commission Houses buying From this level values began to ease to Rs 564 on Marwari Shroffs selling, and fluctuating within narrow limits closed at 4 p.m, at Rs 565. Fine MG Oomra for May delivery after opening at Rs 573 steadily advanced to Rs 575½ on Commission Houses buying but the rate since declined to Rs 572 on Marwari Jobbers selling and at the close of the Marwari Bazar sessions the quotation was Rs 573. FG MG Bengal for March and May were respectively quoted at Rs 522 and Rs 527.

There was a moderate demand for Ready Cotton yesterday and about 4,000 bales were reported to have been sold.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Feb. 23.
Fully Good Broach April/May	582
" " Bengal March	512
" " " May	516
Fine Oomra March	555 1/-
" " May	564 /—

	Liverpool, Feb. 22.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	150
" " Sales of East Indian	850
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot fair inquiry	18.10
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	21.75

	Liverpool Feb, 23. To-day's prices
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. O. Liverpool.	Mar. 17.59+07
	May 17.52+07
	July 17.14+07
	Oct. 15.39+07

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET—CLOSING PRICES.

	New York, Feb. 23. To-day's Prices
Futures at New York.	Mar. 29.75—30
	May 30.12—33
	July 29.55—06
	Oct 26.52—04

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Feb. 22, To-day's Prices
February	—
March	17.47+.19
April	—
May	17.63+.25
June	—
July	17.14+.22

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

3½ per cent Government Paper	Rs 66/4
4 per cent. Conversion Loan	" 84/4
5 per cent War Loan	" 93/-
5 per cent. Loan due 1933	" 97/2
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55	" 97/14
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925	" 102/12
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928	" 103/10
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927	" 101/4
6 per cent Bonds due 1930	" 102/8
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932	" 103/12
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935	" 107/12
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974	" 75/8
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930	" 101/4
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974	" 75/-
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929/49	" 101/4
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974	" 75/-

SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Market closed quiet but steady.
The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1372/8, India 79, Central Bank 25/14 and Eastern 79.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 417/8, Apollo 23/12, Bombay Cotton 575, Bombay Dyeing 677/8, Century 343/12, Cent. India 465, Creascent 225 Edw. Sassoon 207/8, E. D. Sassoon 2/7, Fazulbhoy 787/8, Gokak 115, Ind. Bleaching 182/8, Ind. Malwa 383/12, Kastoorchand 180, Khatao 225n, Kohinoor 1275n, Luxmi Cotton 5150, Madhowji 253/12, M. Petit 2975, Meyer Sassoon 155, Morarji 3800xd. New Great 410, New City 295, Pabani 331/4, Pearls 523/12, Phoenix 442/8, Shapurji 337/8, Simplex 311/4 Swadeshi 466/4, Tata Mill 295 and Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 207/8, Bombay Burma 315, Bombay Burma N.I. 70n., British Burma Petrol 6xd, Bombay Tramway 87/8, Bombay Steam 88/12, Bundi Cement 9/8, Katni Ord. 73/12, Katni Defd. 180, New India Insur. 13/4, Shivrajpur 41. Tata Iron Ord. 26/8, Tata Iron Defd. 100, Tata Hydro 687/8xd. and Scindia Steam 7/4.

August	—
September	—
October	15 37+.20
November	—
December	—
January	14.89+16
February	—
Egyptians, March	20.50
May	21.00

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Feb. 23, To-day's Prices.
February	—
March	17.60+.08
April	—
May	17.54+ 01
June	—
July	17.14+.07
August	—
September	—
October	15.36+.04
November	—
December	—
January	—
February	—

Egyptians—March 21.04 May 21 20 July 21.36

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Feb. 22 To-day's Price.
February	17.32+18
March	17.32+24
April	17.45+18
May	17.45+17
June	17.36+17
July	17.07+16
August	16.43+13
September	15.82+.6
October	15.32×15
November	15.02+15
December	14.85+14
January	14.87+14
February	14 84+14

Tone.—Steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Feb. 22.
M. G. Bengal Good,	11.65
" " Fully Good	12.05
" " Fine	12.45
No. 1 Oomra, Good	12.60
" " " Fully Good	13.10
" " " Fine	13.60
M G. Broach, Good	14.45
" " Fully Good	14.85
" " Fine	15.25
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.55
" " Fully Good	11.95
" " Fine	12.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool Feb. 22. To-day's Price.
Feb	20.85+30
Mar.	20.90+30
April	21.02+30
May	21.10+30
June	21.17+30
July	21.25+.0
Aug.	20.95+30
Sept.	20.65+30
Oct.	20.40+30
Nov.	20.15+.0
Dec.	19.90+.5
Jan.	19.85+30

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

	London, Feb. 22,
Total Actual Export	6,000
" Forwarded	40,000
" Imports	48,000
" Stock	881,000
Actual Weekly Sales	37,000
Water twist	2/4 1/2
Printers Cloth	44/6

WHEAT

London, Feb. 22.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.
F/M Buyers 44 6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Buyers 43/3
AUSTRALIAN F/M Paid sellers firm but quiet 44/9
KARACHI BARLEY F/M Value 34
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C I F, M/J Buyers Firmer 45/6
Tone:— of Wheat firm and dearer with fair trade.
Wheat Cargo Barletta Russo lbs 63 1/2
" February paid and buyers. 44/3
Wheat Cargo Rozario Santa Fe 64
" February paid and buyers. 45/3

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Feb. 23, 5/30 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association—

Ready,	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	40 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-80	38 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 12 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 6 0	13 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	74 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Black	60 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	69 0 0	14 0 0
Mowraseed	10 8 0	10 12 0
Barley	33 0 0	—
Castorseed	72 0 0	14 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	8 14 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, A/M	6 15 6	
Linseed A/M	12 14 6	
Groundnut M/	70 0 0	
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 F/M.	15 12 0	
Gujarat castor seed vishak	69 12 0	

LINSEED.

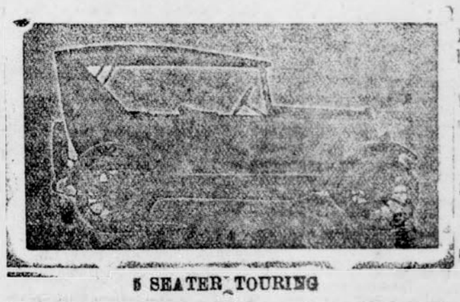
London, Feb, 22.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags
A/M done value £ 19 7/8
Tone—Scarcely only small business.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net
" Months J/A Sellerr £ 42
" May/Aug Sellers lb 39

"RUGBY"

A REAL CAR

An Important and Brilliant Accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day



Rs. 3,000 with battery Ignition

Rs. 3,750 with magneto Ignition.

Both with self-starter.

5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "[illegible]IAMOTO" Phone N. 21717.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb, 22.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
Feb. March Sellers	32/9
July Sellers	27/3
July Sept. Sellers	26/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay	
July Sept. Sellers	26/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi	
July Sept. Sellers	26/7

Tone—Sellers are holding steadily.

SUGAR MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 23.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

BOMBAY, Feb., 23, 5-30 p.m.

In sympathy with the firmer telegraphic advices from Java and New York the market here has taken a sudden turn as was anticipated by us some days back. The market accordingly opened to-day with a rise of 9 annas per cwt in Ready prices and about 4d. per cwt in forward positions. The opening prices were maintained throughout the day. The market remaining active and steady Good business has been done in near positions in New Crop. In spite of a rise in spot prices there has been superior demand for the same as shown by to-day's offtake for local consumption, which is about 7000 bags, during half day's work.

America is reported firm to-day. New York 21st February sale of raw Cuban sugar at cents per lb c & f New York cents 5.1/2 March sales 50,000 bags to operators Sugar option bids cents per 100 lbs May 5.63 July 5.69. September 5.68.

We give the following as to-day's quotations:—

Fine White Java Ready Rs 28/5 per cwt
Feb sh. 32/5 per cwt FBH
March sh 32/6 per cwt FBH
June/July sh 27/11 per cwt FBH
July/Sept. sh 26/6 sh per cwt FBH
Continental BRB Beet Ready Rs 28/2 per cwt
Jan/Feb sh 31/11 per cwt FBH
Tone of the market firm. We are yet for an upward tendency.
Total Stocks ..... 1,00,000 bags.

METALS.

London, Feb 22

English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G.M.B.	" 62 7/8
Copper Braziers	" 85
Yellow Metal	" 8
Hard Spelter	24
Corrugated Sheets	15 7/10

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Feb. 23 per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	61	0	0
Brass	1/	65	0	0
Brass	1 1/4	66	8	0
Brass	1 1/2	66	8	0
Brass	1 3/4	66	8	0
Brass	2	66	8	0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Feb. 23 per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	71	0	0
Copper	1/	73	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	74	8	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	75	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	75	0	0
Copper	2/	75	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		73	8	0
Lead, Country		18	0	0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		64	0	0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74	8	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	15	6
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1	2	0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2		..	
David	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara	No. 10 3/4	0	13	6
Shapurji	No. 6 3/4	0	13	6
Lighthouse	No. 6 1/2	0	13	3
Japan	No. 40/1	1	14	3
Japan	No. 42/2	2	2	0
Japan	No. 20	1	2	9
Japan	No. 32	1	10	6

	London, Feb. 22.
Demand Bills	4.31.37
Exchange on London in Paris	100.30
" " " Germany	18.200.000.000.000
" " " Italy	9967
Stockholm	16.50
Christiania	32.85
Amsterdam	11.53
Switzerland	24.90
	Yesterdays.
Belgium	117.37
Athens	257.50

	London, Feb 21.
On stock ex-change to-day French	
France recovered	100.10
Belgian	111-25
Cuban Sugar M Phid	25/6

RUBBER.

London, Feb, 22.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar-Apr.	12
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.	13 7/8

Tone—Firmer.

SHARES.

	London, Feb. 22.
Chartered Bank	£ 20
Hongkong	£ 130
National Bank	" 40
Eastern	" 5 0/8
F. & O. Banking Corp.	" 12 1/4

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 23

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Feb. 22, 1924.

Cotton	24,072 Bales.
Wheat	8,436 Cwts.
Linseed	18,896 "
Rape, etc.,	5,545 "
Gingellyseed	3,907 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	2075 "
Castorseed	14,504 "
Rice	675 "
Myrabolams	6,919 "
Cottonseed	20,875 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	708 "
Juwar	240 "
Masur	nil
Barley	298 "
Bajri	657 "
Coal	479 Tons

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22th Feb. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.855 in.
Temperature of air	75.7 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.9 "
Dew point	64.8 "
Relative Humidity at Air	70.%
Amount of cloud sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.4
Maximum temperature of Air	83.0 "
Minimum "	69.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW NNE, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	215 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Month	Day of Week	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Bell	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Bell
		Feb. h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
S.	24	1 26	28 1	24	7 42	16 2
		13 51	29 2		19 49	17 0
M.	25	2 4	28 7	25	8 22	16 8
		14 38	27 6		20 35	18 1
Tu.	26	2 45	27 9	26	9 8	16 6
		15 34	26 10		21 26	19 4
W.	27	3 32	26 9	27	10 4	7 0
		16 41	26 2		22 35	20 6
Th.	28	4 30	25 10	28	11 17	17 6
		18 5	25 11			
F.	29	5 45	25 1	29	0 28	21 1
		19 38	26 3		12 39	17 7

SPORTING NEWS

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

MEDICAL (2) BEAT PARSI ATHLETES. (o)

There was very little hockey in the first of yesterday evening between the Medicals and Parsi Athletes. The latter were certainly the better team and deserved to win. It was a bit-hard-and-run sort of a game as far as the Parsi team were concerned while the Medicals were a little better in as much as they succeeded in combining. Before the first half was over the Medicals were two goals up one each through Rai and Mistry. Kail, their centre-forward might have shot a couple of goals from corner outs had he been a little more discreet with his stick.

During the second moiety play was confined to the Athletes area and their defence though severely tested kept their charge intact. Bamboat and Surti reserve special mention for their excellent clearance and also Rogina for a few good saves.

The Teams were:—

MEDICALS:— Gore, Andrews, and E. Figueredo; H. Figueredo, Rai, and Joseph, Sharma, Mistry, Kail, Rai and Bhagawat.

PARSI ATHLETES:—Ragina, Bamboat and Surti; Banaji, Mistri and Taraporewalla, Sidhwa, Darukhanawalla, Vakil, Shroff and Khan.

Referees:—Mr. Bhattacharjee and Sgt. McNulty.

HORNETS (1) BEAT RANGERS (o)

The second game of the evening between the Rangers and the Hornets resulted in a one goal win for the latter and a very keen struggle. The game was interesting right through and was very clean. Both teams were evenly matched consequently both goals were visited in turns. Sequeira, M. Powell, and D'Cunha for the Rangers played an excellent game as also did Cyril deSouza on the left wing. H. Powell in the first line of defence distinguished himself by his spoiling tactics. Fairman and Jewell ran up many a time and were twice within an ace of scoring when they were nice deprived of the ball by Charles de-Souza. The teams crossed over with a blank board.

The pace during the second half was distinctly faster and both sets of forwards were seen coming up and down. Sequeira and Hewson once got possession but their efforts resulted in a penalty corner which proved fruitless. Thereafter the Hornets forwards threatened to score and Coveney brought off an excellent save. The Hornets however were determined to score, and a few minutes later, following a corner Fairman sounded the boards. The Rangers were several times on the point of equalising but O'Brien intercepted their passes well while his colleague Gabrielle was a little dangerous with his stick. The last few minutes saw the Hornets again on their way to the Rangers goal but no more goals were scored.

The Teams were:—

HORNETS:—Ernst, Gabrielle and O'Brien; C. Rodricks, Milson and Finnigan; Whittenbury, Jewell, Fairman, Willis and J. Rodricks.

Referees:—Messrs. Davis and Lynn.

TO-DAY at 5-30.

Lusitanians vs. Bombay Pioneers.

INTERNATIONAL RUGGER.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Two rugger internationals were played today when England beat France by 19 points to 7 and Scotland beat Ireland by 13 points to 8.—Reuter.

ENGLAND BEATS FRANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

In the International Rugby Football match to-day when England met France at Twickenham weather was fine and ground in an excellent condition. 25,000 people witnessed the match.

At the outset the play was fairly even with England getting more of ball. Then the English forwards' rush took game to the French twenty-five where there was a splendid bout of passing by the English backs, which ended in Jacob getting over with an unconverted try.

Shortly afterwards more excellent work of English backs ended in Jacob adding another unconverted try. England were now outplaying their opponents although the latter got their share of ball from scrums. Near the interval, in a passing movement, Catchside received and with a French full-back going for his legs made a four-feet jump over him and scored an unconverted try.

At the half time scores were England nine points, France nil.

England opened the second half with an attack and the French tackled them well. After a quarter of an hour Behoteguy, French three-quarter, dropped a fine goal. Then the English backs raced away and Jacob got over for Conway to convert. Towards the end of the play Young scored a try which Conway also converted. Then in the last minute after a good handling Ballarin French three-quarter, went over with an unconverted try.

England thus beat France by nineteen points to seven.—Reuter.

SCOTLAND VS. IRELAND.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Scotland met Ireland in the international rugby football at Edinburgh to-day when weather was glorious and 20,000 spectators witnessed the game.

Scotland scored by try after seven minutes through Waddell, Drysdale converting. Ireland took up the attack and the Scottish goal had two narrow escapes. With a fast and open game the play was going quickly from twenty-five to twenty-five. A great Scottish forward rush at this time ended in Bertram going over with a try which Drysdale converted. Ireland made most strenuous efforts to reduce their opponents' lead and with a fierce forward dash overcame the Scottish defence, enabling G. Stephenson to score a try which he himself converted.

When the interval came scores were Scotland ten Ireland five.

On the resumption of the play the Irish forward rush resulted in G. Stephenson getting over with an unconverted try. The play now was very keen and the Scottish defence withstood a prolonged hammering from scramble near the Irish line Waddell scored a try which was not converted.

Scotland thus won match by thirteen points to eight.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL MATCH RESULTS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The following are the results of the Scottish Association Football Cup draw (Third Round):—

Aberdeen two, East Stirling nil; Hearts one, Clyde one; Clydebank two, Ayr United three; Partick one, Hamilton one; Rangers scratch two; Motherwell nil, Arbroath five; Raith Rovers nil, St. Bernads one; Falkirk nil, Queen's Park nil.

In the Scottish League to-day Dundee beat the Third Lanark by five goals to three.—Reuter.

The following are the results of the Association Football Cup Draw (Third Round):—

Cardiff three, Bristol City nil; Crystal Palace one, Swindon two; Southampton nil, Liverpool nil; West Bromwich one, Wolverhampton one; Watford nil, Newcastle one; Burnley one, Huddersfield nil; Aston Villa three, Leeds nil; Brighton one, Manchester City five.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The following are results of Football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Chelsea one, Everton one; Middlesborough nil, Birmingham one; Notts Forest one, Bolton nil; Sheffield United four, Blackburn nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley three, Blackpool one; Bradford City one, Fulham nil; Bury two, Nelson nil; Clapton Orient nil, The Wednesday nil; Match between Leeds United and Bristol City was not played; Leicester C. two, Coventry City nil; Manchester U. nil, Derby County nil; Oldham Athletic nil, Stoke nil; Match between Port Vale and Southampton was not played; South Shields nil, Hull City one; Match between Stockport and Crystal Palace was not played.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Aberdare four, Swansea Town two; Bournemouth nil, Gillingham nil; Brentford nil, Charlton nil; Match between Brighton and Newport was not played; Bristol Rovers nil, Merthyr Town nil; Exeter City two, Southend nil; Luton Town nil, Plymouth two; Northampton two, Millwall one; Portsmouth four, Norwich City nil; Reading four, Queen's Park nil; Match between Southend United and Watford was not played.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Accrington two, Bradford two; Ashington two, Barlington one; Durham City one, Lincoln City nil; Grimsby Town nil, Wrexham nil; Halifax Town nil, Rotherham two; Hartlepools two, Chesterfield three; New Brighton two, Doncaster nil; Tranmere one, Crewe one; Walsall nil, Southport one; Barrow two, Wigan Borough one; Match between Wolverhampton and Rochdale was not played.

Soulless to-day resulted as follows:—

Preston one, Corinthians two; West Ham one, Tottenham one.

RUGBY FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The following are the results of Rugby Football matches:—

Bath three, Royal Air Force three Beddingley sixteen, Bradford eighteen; Leicester fourteen, Coventry six; Llanley six, Devonport Services ten; Newport seventeen, London Welsh five; Northampton nine, Old Blues nine; Richmond six, Gloucester nil; Match between Portsmouth United Services and Harlequins was not played; Pontypool ten, Bristol three; Rosslyn Park thirteen, Cambridge University twenty-four; Cardiff six, Swansea twelve; Cross Keys ten, Ebbw Vale nil; Edinburgh Institute nil, Bewick eleven; Plymouth eleven, Guy's Hospital six; Match between London Hospital and London Scottish was not played; Aberavan six, Neath three; Match between Swansea and Cardiff was not played; Edinburgh Acads ten, Selkirk three.—Reuter

S. INDIA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

MADRAS, Feb. 23.

The following are the results of the matches played to-day in the Amateur Open Lawn Tennis Championship of Southern India:—

MEN'S DOUBLES.

G. Sivaravelu and T. L. Ramachandra beat C. Gopalaswami and Partner 6—4, 6—4.

S. S. Elliot and Nigel Jones beat Capt. Pigot and Major Warden 8—6, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Miss Anson and Dr. Freeman beat Mrs. Richardson and Baliah 6—1, 6—4.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Miss Conran Smith walk-over Miss Pollach.

ALI BROTHERS AT JAUNPUR

MUNICIPAL BOARD PRESENTS ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 23.

Moulanas Shoukat Ali, Mohamed Ali, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and party visited Jaunpur on the 20th February. They were very enthusiastically received the whole city being decorated with eighteen beautiful gates. 6,000 people gathered at the station. 10,000 people gathered at a meeting to hear the speeches delivered by Moulanas Shoukat Ali, Mahomed Ali, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. A welcome address was presented by the District Congress. A huge procession of leaders was taken in the evening through out the city which was illuminated. Volunteers sang national songs all the rout which was flocked by eager men and women. The Municipal Board presented a welcome address to the leaders. A town hall meeting was held again on 21st when Sjt. Raghupatsahi Ramnarayan Lahri, Moulana Husain Ahmed, the Ali Brothers addressed the Young Men Association. The District Khilafat Committee also presented an address that afternoon to the leaders. The Ali Brothers left Janupur the same night for Ghazipur and they were given a hearty send off. The Ali Brothers went quite satisfied with Jaunpur's enthusiasm. Over two thousand was given to the Khilafat Fund.

Taking a line through Parth, one would put French clasic form a few lbs. behind our own and as Verdict was as good as any winner of the classic in this country at a mile one must come to the conclusion that "on the book" Sir Galahad has nothing in hand of Epinard. Everything depends, naturally, upon the relative progress during the winter months. Pondoland (8 st. 4lbs) and Evander (8 st. 6 lbs.) are the hopes of Mr. Sol Joel who has won the Lincoln with Long Set and Soranus. Neither is noted for generous disposition or consistent running, and while the fist-named might be said to be "well in" that would be contingent upon his reproducing his best form—which must ever be more in the nature of a hope than a promise.

POINCARE'S SUCCESS.

FISCAL PROGRAMME APPROVED

LONDON, Feb 23.

Paris.—The Chamber has approved by 331 votes to 218 the ensemble of the Government's fiscal programme.

Taken in conjunction with his victory in the Senate on Thursday by a narrow majority of sixteen, the final passing of M. Poincare's taxation proposals after an all night sitting of the Chamber lasting till seven o'clock in the morning means that he can confidently look forward to remaining in office, at any rate until after the election. The latest political developments are already apparently influencing the franc which yesterday recovered to ninety-nine.

The taxation proposals are expected to produce seven and half milliards additional revenue. Most of it will be used for the purpose of balancing the budget. The so-called recoverable expenditure has hitherto merely been debited to Germany's account.—Reuter.

FRENCH FINANCIAL REFORMS.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Paris.—The Chamber continuing to-day the debate on the Government's financial proposals resolved to refer articles 47 to 51 which increase penalties for non-payment of taxes, to the budget committee notwithstanding the objection of the Government which, however, was not made a vote on the question of confidence.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

London.—The Queensland Premier, Mr. Theodore, arrived at Southampton to-day. In an interview with Reuter he said he is staying in England five or six weeks in connection with the refunding of the loans maturing which this year amount to £1.27.00.000 and next year to eleven million. He denied that he had been engaged in a loan transaction in America where he had only spent a week.

Referring to the expansion of cotton growing in Queensland, which was due to Australian Capital, he said it was probably necessary and perhaps advisable to look outside Australia for money required in the future. He declined to commit himself on the thorny question of Empire preferences thinking this a very good time to attend to his own business.—Reuter.

ANNEXATION OF FIUME.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Rome.—The King is confined to his room with influenza and has postponed his visit to Fiume on the occasion of the proclamation of annexation of that territory.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL AIRSHIP SCHEME.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Commander Burney in a speech at Bedford to-day said that Mr. MacDonald told him that the Labour Party had not rejected his imperial airship scheme which would have their serious consideration.—Reuter.

EMPIRE WIRELESS COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Reuter learns that the report of the Empire Wireless Committee presented to the Postmaster-General, while recommending the Government control, will not be unfavourable to private companies.—Reuter.

It is understood that the report of the Wireless Committee favours Government control of the imperial wireless stations; thereby Government will undertake full responsibility for the wireless chain.—Reuter.

CRADLE OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVT.

AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO BRITISH STATESMANSHIP.

LEAFIELD, February 24.

The American Ambassador who was the principal person at the dinner of the English speaking union in London last night paid an eloquent tribute to the British statesmanship and in particular to its action at the Washington Conference. He described England as the cradle of Parliamentary Government and said that the United States was the first great constitutional democracy. Representative democracy and Parliamentary Government going hand in hand had, he added, been adopted by nearly all the nations of the world. Proceeding he said that a real true and lasting entente between the British people and the United States could only be made by common purposes, common ideals, common objects and common knowledge of each other having due regard for each other's rights and place in the world. That, he believed, existed in the British Empire and in the United States.—B.O.W.

BRITISH MILITARY OUTPOST AT FENGTAI.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 23.

In consequence of a brutal assault recently committed by a Chinese officer and his men upon Mr. Bissell, a British railway official Fengtai, the British Legation in Peking has made strong and repeated representations to the Peking Government for the apprehension and trial of the culprits but so far without avail. The Chinese authorities plead that they are unable to trace the officer in question who is doubtless being shielded by high military and political influences. The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent learns that in view of this unsatisfactory state of affairs it has been decided after consultation with London to proceed to the re-establishment of British military post at Fengtai station for the future protection of the personnel. Should outrages occur else where on the line similar measures will no doubt be taken.—(B. O. W.)

BERAR AND THE NIZAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The publication of the letter which H.E.H. the Nizam had addressed to the Viceroy in October last, on the subject of the restoration of Berar, has caused a veritable stir in the political circles not only of this "Baby Province" but of the whole of India. It goes without saying that the question is of All-India importance and its decision either way is sure to have a far-reaching effect on the political out-look of this country. The issues involved are so momentous that unless the best brains of India take up the question in hand, I do not see any possibility of its satisfactory solution. Although I am fully aware of the diverse pre-occupations of the Congress, I cannot help appealing to the premier National Organization to address itself to this problem, which, from the Swarajist's point of view, is more important than the Nabha affair.

I would not, for the present, discuss the genesis of this question nor enter into an examination of the rights of H.E.H. the Nizam over Berar. The long and elaborate letter, ostensibly drawn up by an astute lawyer of great forensic abilities, has for obvious reasons, left many things unsaid. They will have to be brought to light on some future occasion.

My present purpose is to set at rest the doubts and misgivings in the minds of a certain section of the people of Berar. The stock argument trotted out *ad nauseam*, against the proposed restoration of Berar to the Nizam, is that Hyderabad is ruled under an unmasked autocracy, in which there is no freedom of Press or freedom of speech, and that as long as the Nizam does not grant responsible Government to the people of Hyderabad, Berar should not be given back to him. The above reasoning discloses a mentality which cannot properly be characterised. It is a queer sort of logic if not insensate folly, to forego Swaraj in Berar for the simple reason that the Hyderabadees have not yet secured responsible Government. Can this attitude do any good to the people of Hyderabad or to any one in India except the British Government? Supposing the British Government take their cue and refuse to give back Berar to the Nizam on the plea that the people of Berar are unwilling to change their Masters—and this is the argument which will ultimately come to the rescue of the clever British diplomat—, status quo will continue. The immediate advent of Swaraj in at least one province of India will be postponed. If, on the other hand, Berar gets full autonomy under the Nizam other protions of his Dominions are sure to follow in the wake; their coming in line with Berar will only be a question of time. The anomaly of democracy and autocracy under one Ruler, as the present writer remarked recently, can not be perpetuated for a long period. In fact this is the only means of improving the lot of the people of Hyderabad and enabling them, to get responsible Government. It is always the fastest ship which accelerates the speed of the whole fleet.

The indirect advantages which will accure to the rest of India will be incalculable. When a comparatively backward province like Berar is deemed ripe for self-Government what of other advanced provinces like Bengal, Madras, or Bombay. Will this not strengthen the hands of our public workers in their struggle for Swaraj? It will further help to liberalise the administration of other Indian States some of which are proving veritable clogs in the wheel of progress. It will not be easy then for a Malcolm Hailey to wax eloquent over the problem of "Native" States.

The objection of some Hindoo leaders of Berar about the court language can easily be surmounted by a declaration on behalf of H.E.H. the Nizam that the present medium will continue even under his regime. It is a pity that a certain section of the educated classes discountenance the efforts to realise the cherished dream of Mahatma Gandhi to make Hindustani the lingua franca of India. As for the fear that the Nizam may take back with one hand what he gives with the other, I do not think any thing need be said. If all solemn treaties and proclamations are treated as a scrap of paper the world must come to a stand-still. †Someone might say what guarantee is there that the proposed Hindoo-Muslim Pact will be sacrosanct. India has not yet lost her sprituality to this abysmal extent. Even if such a contingency arises—which is inconceivable—the nation which is forcing the hands of the high and mighty British Government can force the hands of the Nizam.

†This mutual distrust has been the bane of our political life and the main cause of our political ills. It is no wonder our rulers swear by divide et impera.

It is unfortunate that a number of grossly inaccurate misconceptions are rampant about Hyderabad and its Ruler. It has been a fashion to decry the administration of Indian States and to paint it as black as possible. This has sedulously been taught us by our foreign masters. The truth is that there is more toleration in the Indian States than is found in British territory. It is not an uncommon phenomenon to see a Muslim Prime-Minister of Hindu Jaipur and Hindu Prime-Minister of Muslim Hyderabad. Those acquainted with the history of Hyderabad are aware of the colossal influence which the three successive Hindu Prime-Ministers wielded in Hyderabad for decades. The long list of endowments to Hindu temples and the restrictive laws about the slaughter of cows in Hyderabad hardly need any comment. I would ask the non-Muslim leaders of Berar to dispassionately consider the whole situation before they launch their opposition to the proposal as it is likely to do immense harm to the real interests of the country we all love.—Yours, etc.

S. M. RAHMAN.

Akola, February 21.

Greenway Boy who was first introduced to the racecourse late in his three-year-old career won four races off the real. His opponents were of no great account, however, but all the same the handicapper has given him 8 st., obviously not wishing to take any chances. The same stable are interested in Soval who was third to White Bud, and as the latter—a much older horse than Greeway Boy—has only 7st. 9 lbs. it may be taken for granted he will once more carry the colours of Mr. Frank Curzon, the famous threatrical manager.

G. I. P. RLY. SUBURBAN TIME TABLE.

INCONVENIENCE TO TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

A meeting of the representatives of various Suburban Associations have unanimously resolved to request the authorities of the G. I. P. Railway to revert the Local Timetable which was in force prior to September 1923, as the changes since then have proved to be most inconvenient to the travelling public. The meeting has further requested that no changes on the local timetable should be made, unless and until they are demanded by the Suburban Associations.

THE SANYASI'S BOWL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read, with peculiar interest, the letter of Swami Shradhanand, published in your paper of the 21st instant.

I cannot understand what earthly connection has the Palestine mosque fund and the Gujarat Gandhi purse fund with that of Swamiji's. The Palestine mosque fund is being collected on behalf of a recognised society of Palestine and for the Gandhi purse, only an appeal is made by a *recognised and Congress leader*, Sjt. Vallabhai Patel, while the Swami's fund lacks these two qualities. Again, the former two funds have no connection whatsoever with the Congress: they are, of course, not items of the Congress Programme; while untouchability is one of the *items of the Congress*, and for which Congress is labouring for the last three years. Congress needs funds for this item also. Therefore those who have to give something for this sacred cause of the removal of untouchability, they should give it to the Congress: and *not* to this man or that man. To-morrow Mr. A will uprise and say "I want 10 lakhs of Rupees for the propagation of Khaddar." Should, in that case, Congressmen subscribe to A only, because he says 'The Congress is unable to solve this problem," certainly not!

I, therefore, once more ask every true Congressman not to give anything to A, B or C. But to give contributions generously to the Tilak Swarajya fund, specially mentioning the item, for which he wishes his money to be used.—Yours, etc.

ISMAIL AHMAD.

TURKISH RED CRESCENT MCSSION.

HANDSOME BEGINNING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 23.

Sir Muhammad Shafi gave an 'at home' at the Chelmsford Club this morning when he took the opportunity to introduce some of his friends to the delegates of the Turkish Red Crescent Mission. Four delegates have arrived in India and are touring in the country collecting funds for the relief of the repatriated Turkish prisoners in Anatolia. They will remain in India for three months.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted them an interview on Monday last and donated Rs. 1,000 to their fund.

Mr. Mohiuddin Jaenal, a merchant of Madras, who is now in Delhi has contributed one lakh of rupees.

The delegates are fully satisfied with the good beginning they have made.

RACIAL INEQUALITY.

MR. SASTRI ON KENYA PROBLEM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 23.

The Right Hon. Sastri addressing a public meeting criticised General Smuts' attitude at the Imperial Conference and deplored that the British Government had allowed the degrading principle of inequality between the coloured and the White men to travel to Kenya from South Africa. So long as there was a colour bar in the Dominions, Mr. Sastri would discard the words "British Commonwealth." The Kenya Indians after making every attempt at pacification had decided on the non-payment of poll-tax which they considered unjust and iniquitous. He hoped Indians in India would without party feelings or personal prejudices support Indians in their struggle and he appealed to Lord Reading's Government to identify themselves with Indians, in this matter as the Kenya Government indentified themselves with the Whites.

Touching the proposed delegation to England on the Kenya question Mr. Sastri vigorously pleaded that an Indian should head it and he believed that H.H. the Aga Khan would uncompromisingly stand for the fundamental rights of the Indians.

LEATHER INDUSTRY IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 23.

The Government of Madras last year appointed a committee to consider steps for further development of the leather industry of this Presidency. The Committee in view of the existing scope for improvement of status of the Madras tanning trade and difficulties experienced in securing facilities for training of Indians in tanning abroad recommended that a standard of instruction in the leather trade institute of Madras should be maintained and that arrangements should be made for a part time training in the institute for trainers and maistries of private tanneries in modern tannery. The development of the research side of the institute is also stressed as well as desirability of conducting experiments with regard to the suitability of the South Indian tanning materials for preparation of solid and liquid tanning extracts.

One of the members in a dissenting note attaches great importance to having a workshop attached to the institution for imparting practical instruction in the manufacture of tanned leather into finished goods.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

Mascarenhas.—At his residence, "Mariam Villa," Mathuradady, Felix, late Secretary, "Times of India," aged 53, died yesterday at 8-30 a. m. The funeral will leave for Haines Road Cemetery at 8-30 a. m. this morning.

Hormarjee—P. A. Hormarjee of Messrs. P. A. Hormarjee & Co., Bankers and son of the late Mr. Ardaseer Hormarjee Wadia. Funeral—The Mount, Little Gibb's Road, Malabar Hill. This morning at 9-0 a. m. (S. T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per S. S. "James" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p. m. on Friday the 29th instant instead of on Saturday the first March 1924 as previously notified.

BRITISH INDIAN COLONIAL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the African shippers is called on to-day (Monday) at the office of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co., 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), to consider the terms of the new contract with the B. I. S. N. Company. All the African shippers are requested to attend.

6 MONTHS FOR THEFT OF SARIES.

Sub-Inspector Savant placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, 3rd Acting Presidency, at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday, Babu Vishram for the theft of saries.

The evidence for the prosecution was that a Police Constable on suspicion arrested the accused and found two saries on his person. On making further enquiries it was found that the accused had picked up the saries which had been placed by one Janabai for drying at her residence at Dukkar Wadi, and she identified the saries as her own when shown by the Police. Taking into consideration the accused's two previous convictions the Magistrate sentenced him to suffer hard labour for six months.

LATE MR. MANSUKHLAL MEHTA.

TO-DAY'S CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A condolence meeting of the Kathiawad citizens in Bombay and all other citizens sympathising with the movement for the purpose of giving public expression to the sorrow felt by all Kathiawad at the premature death of Mr. Mansukhlal B. Mehta, the pioneer of political progress of Kathiawad, to-day (Monday) the 25th February 1924 at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road. Mr. K. Natarajan will preside. Among the speakers will be Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, J. K. Mehta, P. L. Chudgar, Oza, Nensy and others.

On the termination of the above meeting another meeting will be held at the same place, to protest against the bill introduced by Sir Charles Innes in the Legislative Assembly designed to empower Government to levy land customs on goods imported from or exported to native states. All Kathiawadis and others interested in these matters are invited to attend.

BYCULLA CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

Among the resolutions passed by the Managing Council of the Byculla D. C. C. regarding schemes and ways of carrying on the Constructive programme as required by the resolution passed at Cocanada were:—That the district Congress Committee should carry on intensive propaganda and enroll a very large number of Congress Members and that every Member of the Managing Council and every member of this ward of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee should enroll at least fifty members on the District Congress Committee before 18th March 1924 and shall effect a sale of at least fifty rupees worth of khaddar before 18th April 1924.

Resolved that each member of the Managing Committee and delegate on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee should be asked to contribute at least 1 per cent. of his annual income in three monthly instalments as quota towards the Tilak Swarajya Fund and to endeavour to collect at least rupees fifty from the public, and that special efforts in this direction (such as arranging meetings for the purpose) should be undertaken.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

MARWARI SHROFF LOOTED.

Hajamal Umaji, a Marwari Shroff having his shop at the junction of Foras Road and Lamington Road was looted by two Pathans Nabi Ibrahim and Juma Usman in a singular manner. It appeared from the evidence for the prosecution led by Deputy Inspector Shirkar, that on the 20th instant to take advantage of the present mill strike the accused came to the shop of the Marwadi and offered their services, on payment of Rs. 15, to save his shop from being looted by the strikers who they said were coming that evening to loot shops. The Marwadi refused to avail of their good intentions and said the Police were quite capable of saving his shop. Seeing that their ruse of exacting money on this false pretence had failed they raised a cry "Looto" and picked up a cloth that was hanging in the shop and assaulted the Marwadi. The accused Nabi showed a knife to the complainant who at once raised a cry for help when these two accused ran away. They were however arrested and were placed before Mr. N. T. Jangalwala who convicted them to nine and five months' rigorous imprisonment in view of their convictions.

Viscount Leverhulme, Chairman and founder of Messrs. Lever Brothers Limited, manufacturers of Sunlight Soaps, arrived in Madras on Saturday and is leaving to-night for Calcutta.

Viscount Leverhulme, Chairman and founder of Messrs. Lever Brothers, Limited, of Port Sunlight accompanied by Mr. F. Darcy Cooper Vice-Chairman, is expected to arrive in Madras to-morrow morning.—(A.P.)

PADSHAH.

Advises all never to invest one rupee in the Tote without instruction, 12th Bombay Extra Meeting, 3981 per cent profit. Capital required Rupees Twenty-two only.

9 WINNERS 9

Tips and Instruction Rs. 10 by Post.

STUDY IN YOUR OWN HOME.

Or obtainable on Race mornings.

Address: K. & CO. 20 Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

MYSORE PIG IRON

PIG IRON made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply MYSORE IRON WORKS, 4th floor, Mavsari Building, Fort, Bombay.

TILES & MARBLE
Our Quality Defeats Competition
SAJAN & Co.,
No. 12, Green Street, near Imperial Bank, Fort, Bombay.

LIFE ASSURANCE
IS A NECESSITY AND
COSTS NOTHING
All your money comes back to you on maturity with liberal Bonus additions.
Write to—
THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
67, Apollo St., Fort.

GODREJ MAKES THREE THINGS
SAFES, SOAPS AND BOILED OIL.
SAFES:—372 Safes were supplied to the Postal Dept. in 1913 for Savings Banks and the order for them was placed with Godrej after a competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.
FOR SAFES write to
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. Co.,
PAREL, BOMBAY.
SOAPS:—"Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. Godrej, I am of opinion that it is a high-grade article which satisfies to the full, all tests applied to it."—Major Dickinson, Chemical Analyser to Government.
BOILED OIL:—Godrej's Boiled Oil is equal in covering and drying properties to best imported oils and is cheaper by 20 per cent.
FOR SOAPS AND BOILED OIL
write to
GODREJ OIL AND SOAP Co.,
SURTI MOHOLLA
DUNCAN ROAD, BOMBAY.

Over 90 per cent of one Million Still in Service.

Since delivering their first car, early in December 1914, Dodge Brothers have manufactured and sold one million motor vehicles.
Over 90 per cent of all these cars are still in active service.
This striking fact stands alone—a unique and overwhelming tribute to the principles and methods responsible for a product of such enduring worth . . . .
SOLD EITHER FOR CASH OR ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency, Ltd.,
26, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,
BOMBAY.
Branch:—THE MALL, LAHORE
Agencies at Poona, Secunderabad, Etc.
Telegrams: "CYCLOSTERS", BOMBAY.
'Phone: 20433.

RAWLPLUGS.
A famous British Architect has given it his opinion that RAWLPLUGS are a distinct boon to the Building Trade.
With RAWLPLUGS wall fixtures of any sort can be fixed neatly yet firmly without damage to the wall, and moreover with enormous saving of time and labour.
In use all over India.
Send for descriptive literature and price list from the Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency Sindh and the Punjab.
H. I. DIXON & CO. LTD.
17-18 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 786. Telegrams: "NOXID.

DAVAR'S
COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING,
APOLLO ST. FORT, BOMBAY.
Expert preparation as for the last twenty-two years, both personal and through post, for High Commercial Accountancy, Banking and Secretarial appointments or practice.
The brilliant success including first place in India in 1923 in the Government Auditor's Diploma Examination (G.D.A.) and Prizes secured in the London Chamber of Commerce testify to the excellence of our training. Special arrangement for specialized Banking students reading for the Institute of Bankers Diploma, (C.A.I.B.), Senior Cambridge Certificate Examination, (Bombay) and B. Com. Degree of London University (Colombo Centre). The ex-students hold the highest positions in the Accountancy, Banking and Commercial World. WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS TO-DAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 25, 1924.

REAL WORK.

A week of the first Gandhi month has passed, and we should like to know what is being done in Bombay to justify the naming of the month after a patron who has never been content with merely verbal resolutions. It seems a pity that the nation's leaders should have chosen just this week to congregate at Delhi where exciting and—we readily admit important and useful—debates were going on in the Assembly. These should have their share of national attention and applause, but they are not the work of nation-building which the Congress has in view; they are not in any way a part of the constructive programme of the Mahatma to which this month is dedicated, by the Congress; and they will be rendered worse than futile, ridiculous, if the claims made by the Swarajists are not balanced and supported by a great constructive effort of the nation as a whole. It is perhaps too soon to ask for reports of work done; but we are ready and anxious to publish such reports, and we particularly ask the various District Congress Committees of Bombay to keep us posted in their various activities. The present is an opportunity for District Committees and local leaders to assert themselves and prove the value of their work. We want a survey of the whole field of the activities of each Committee, the names of the most energetic workers, and, especially, an account of any new departure in the way of work or method, bearing the stamp of some originality and likely to awaken local interest and enthusiasm. We have already called the attention of the District Congress Committees to the claim of the mill-operatives to their consideration and help and hope to hear that much is being done in that direction. The Swarajists in the Assembly and the Councils have fulfilled their promise to the nation which, as a whole, when it elected them, was rather sceptical of that promise. It is now for the nation to fulfil its promise to itself, by an effort, which alone can justify the speeches of the Swarajists and the claims of India to rank with the great nations of the world. In Bombay we have a special duty towards the strikers, whose espousal of Mahatma Gandhi's doctrine of non-violence constitutes a claim upon the Congress in this Gandhi month; and we are glad to see that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is now tackling the problem in earnest. The idea of founding in Bombay a Mazdur Sabha on the model of that existing in Ahmedabad, which will be run entirely by the men themselves, with the approval of Mahatma Gandhi, should appeal both to the operatives and to the nation as a whole, and, if carried into practice, quickly and enthusiastically, will be the greatest forward step as yet achieved by Labour in Bombay, as well as an immense advance in national organisation of happy augury for Bombay's effort in this month and year.

THE JAITO TRAGEDY.

The reports, so far published, of the collision between the Akali Jatha and the Nabha State troops at Jaito are not sufficient to enable us to form a clear view of the tragedy; but of the fact of the tragedy itself there is no question. On one side we have the carefully prepared official version of the incident, which makes out that the Akalis were the aggressors and that the State troops were obliged to fire in self-defence. This official report, besides attributing to the Akalis an openly aggressive spirit, actually tells the world that the Akalis were armed with fire-arms and that it was the Akalis who fired the first shot and later returned fire for fire. We quote the passages from the official press communique:—

> A Jatha of 500 left Bargari in Faridkot State shortly after noon yesterday and advanced on Jaito screened by a body of some 6,000 other Akalis who moved on a six hundred yards front in great depth armed with lathis, chavis, spears and *firearms*."
>
> At this point a Nabha villager received a wound from a bullet *fired by the Akalis*. The Administrator gave the order to fire three rounds buck shot at the leaders who were within a few yards.
>
> "The order to fire three rounds of controlled fire with service ammunition was given by the Administrator. The Akalis and the Jatha then made for a small outlying Gurdwara called Tibi Sahib and one squadron of cavalry moved over to try and head them off. *The Akalis at this moment increased their fire and delivered a determined attack led by a mounted Akali who gave orders in English to his comrades to charge*."

We have italicised the words indicative of the existence of fire-arms among the Akalis and the latter's resort to them on the occasion. On the other hand, the report of the non-Sikh eye-witness is silent on the point of both the possession and use of firearms by the Akalis, and further leaves the impression on the reader's mind that the Akalis were non-violent and on the defensive throughout and that even when they were actually fired on, they submitted to the ordeal in the true spirit of the Sikh martyrs of old. The two versions are diametrically at variance with each other on the point of the resort to violence by the Akalis. The official version is positive on the point, but will the Indian public and the world at large accept it without some inquiry?

An independent inquiry will have to be held and the Government version will have to be confirmed from independent sources before the Indian public will put faith in it. The Jatha when it left Amritsar, was known to have abjured firearms and to have resolved on facing death rather than resort to violence, if it did not succeed in attaining its object, namely worship at the Jaito Gurudwara. Whence, then, did the fire-arms come? The onus of proving that the Akalis not only carried firearms, but used them both in an offensive and defensive capacity, lies with the Delhi officials and the Administrator of Nabha. In connection with the Gukukabagh Satyagraha, the world now knows how facts were distorted in official statements in order to hold up the Akalis as violent persons. We have to fear the use of similiar methods in connection with the tragedy of Jaito. India will want to know whether the Administrator's troops have not been guilty of firing on an entirely unarmed crowd, which was, however, determined to march to its destination regardless of official prohibitions. India wants to know the truth, and has long passed the stage when she could accept an official communique without question on such a subject. Government will merely turn doubt into suspicion by preventing Indian journalists or Indian leaders from proceeding to Jaito to ascertain the facts at first-hand. The Indian public anxiously awaits more information on this truly shocking tragedy.

The Indian National Congress, which has pledged its support to the Sikhs, has, however, an urgent duty of its own to perform. Dr. Kitchlew and Mr. Gidwani, who were delegated by the Congress to watch over the Akali Satyagraha movement and to organise support for it, have been put under arrest by the Nabha State authorities, though they accompanied the Jatha merely as spectators. The Working Committee of the Congress must proceed immediately to appoint new men in place of the arrested leaders. Also, since attempts at distortion of the truth are rumoured in connection with the tragedy, the Working Committee should at once arrange for a thorough investigation of the facts and place them before the country.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITAIN IN 1923

The following figures give an idea of the comparative progress of the trade of Britain in the last three years and the year before the War.

Year	Imports	Exports	Exes. of Imprts.
1913	£768,735,000	£634,821,000	£133,914,000
1921	£1085,500,000	£810,318,000	£275,182,000
1922	£1008,918,000	£824,275,000	£179,643,000
1923	£1098,016,000	£885,902,000	£212,114,000

While the total volume of last year's trade is still far from the record figure of 1920—which represented inflated values to a large extent—the recovery in the trade is as marked as it is promising and healthy. The aggregate is nearly £ 2,000 million, as against £ 1,400 million, in 1913. Allowing for the still continuing high level of prices as compared with the pre-war period, this trade represents a decided improvement in the commercial position of England: and warrants the conclusion that Britain seems at last to have passed through the industrial depression of the post-war period, even if she has not entered upon a new era of industrial and commercial expansion.

Two marked features of the trade of Britain may be mentioned here, since they are in sharp contrast with the corresponding features of the Indian foreign trade. (1) While the British foreign trade has regularly shown an *excess of imports* over exports, after allowing for the re-exports, Indian foreign trade as regularly shows an *excess of exports* over imports. By itself the fact is meaningless. Its real purport cannot be understood unless we study, in either case, not only the constituents of the trade, but also the ultimate causes and effects thereof. In the case of Britain, the seeming excess of imports is not an indication of the impoverishment of the country, but rather an evidence of the payments which foreigners have to make to Britain for her "invisible exports" in the shape of shipping and banking services, insurance dues, and interest on foreign investments. Of the balance against England on trade of £212 odd million, shipping freight receipts alone account for £ 100 millions, while banking and insurance commissions might be taken at £ 60 million. The interest on British Foreign investments may be now at £120 million at most. Together these items would mean invisible exports of some £ 280 million to £ 300 million; while a part of the exports must be accounted for by the capital raised in England for investment in the British colonies and dependencies and foreign countries, aggregating in 1923 £ 129,828,241, as against £ 146,305,647 in 1922, £ 67,685,355 in 1920 and £ 197,527,647 in 1913 for an identical purpose. Deducting this ammount of loans to foreigners, which, in the period in which the loan is raised, must act in the lending country like invisible imports, the net invisible exports of Britain would be somewhere between £ 150 to £170 million. The excess of imports is greater than this figure by some £ 60 to £ 40 million, to which extent, possibly, Britain's trade in 1923 has left her indebted to foreign countries. In the case of India the excess of exports of Rs. 100 crores in round terms is covered by 60 crores of Home charges, 30 crores at least of foreign shipping freights, and 30 crores of interest due on foreign capital investments in India; leaving this country a debtor on the total balance to the extent of Rs. 20 crores or more, which fact, however, is concealed by the present practice of borrowing largely outside India.

The other great feature of the foreign trade of Britain is that on the imports side food-stuffs and raw materials predominate, being nearly 80 per cent of the total imports, while on the exports side manufactures predominate being over 75 per cent of the total exports. The following table substantiates the above statement for 1923:—

Total Imports	£ 1098,015,585
Imports of food, drink and Tobacco	£ 510,532,556
Imports of Raw Material	£324,952,756
Total	£ 835,485,332
.....	or 76 per cent
Total Exports	£ 767,323,656
Exports of Manuf. ...	£ 580,925,749
.....	or 75·5 per cent

In India the position is radically different, the greater portion of exports being constituted by raw materials and foodstuffs, while the greater portion of the imports is made up of manufactured goods. This peculiarity in the trade of Great Britain immediately goes to enrich her, while the corresponding feature of the Indian trade may be held to be impoverishing that country. But there is a chink in the British trade position, which makes for ultimate weakness that has not been sufficiently noticed. Commerce is the life blood of Britain, because she cannot possibly be self-sufficient. But her industrial activity is exposed to the double danger that on the one hand, she does not and cannot produce the raw materials on which her industry, and also commerce, depend; and, on the other hand, for the disposal of the finished goods of that industry in all its forms she must necessarily depend on foreign markets. In both these matters, India has an advantage as she has an abundance of raw materials within her own frontiers, as well as an extensive home market of her own. Should, therefore, India adopt a policy of intense industrialisation, she has inherent advantages which Britain lacks and cannot make up.

Notes of the Day.

Epoch-making.

The action of His Excellency the Governor in inviting the representatives of the mill-workers to a personal interview even before he had received their request for one is epoch-making in the history of Bombay Labour. We have always pleaded for more personal contact between the representative of the Crown and the ordinary people of this country, as the best way to dispel the cloud of false ideas on both sides. The men were quite delighted by their kind reception, and, we believe, would have accepted the Governor as arbitrator there and then. But the Committee is another matter, and there is real weight in the contention of the workers that a Committee composed entirely of well-to-do persons, *who all know each other*, is likely (all unconsciously) to do injustice to the workers' cause, because it is the cause of men whose life and thoughts and problems of existence are altogether foreign to their own. We hope that the constitution and functions of the Committee may be altered even now to meet the wishes of the men. In any case the friendly audience of the Governor has visibly relieved the situation.

The Sirkar and the Ryot.

In the course of his budget speech the local Finance Minister said the efforts of the Government for the last two generations have been principally devoted to "two main objects, the establishment of a satisfactory agrarian system and of a system of justice and protection of the poor." Then he goes on to say that the land in India is nationalised and that the forests are administered for communal benefit. This is the annual theme of Mr. Lawrence, and he never tires of speaking in fulsome praise of the present revenue system. In theory the land is nationalised in India, but in practice the system bears very heavily on the Indian ryot. The system is not a little responsible for the semi-starvation prevailing among the peasantry of this country. The rack renting has increased with every periodical settlement and such close observers as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald have spoken in scathing terms of it. The ryot is not allowed to reap the full benefits of his labour or his capital, and the result is that there is no encouragement to him to improve his land. The Indian peasantry is poverty-stricken and always on the verge of starvation, and the ryots have very little margin left to fall back upon in case of famine. Their starved condition makes them an easy prey to all sorts of diseases and epidemics. Except during the season they find little work to do, and this adds to their difficulties. As the present Prime Minister says in his book the land revenue system in vogue in India is one of the worst and cruellest systems which the bureaucracy has introduced.

"Justice" and the Poor.

The Finance Minister has also spoken with pride about "the system of justice and protection of the poor." Does justice as administered in this country really afford protection to the poor? Justice has become so costly and is so much dependent on the vagaries of the magistracy that for the poor it has become almost out of the question. In the mofussil the poor complainant has to run after the Magistrate when he tours through the district, leaving aside everything. Law's delays and uncertainties in India are proverbial. While justice is thus costly and difficult of attainment for the poor, the educated and politically minded sections of the people are hardly better placed. Justice to be real must be fearlessly administered without regard to colour or race, and can one say that of the existing system in India?

Babu Rajendra Prasad.

Though it is over two months since Babu Rajendra Prasad was elected as Chairman of the Patna City Municipality, the Associated Press has not thought fit to wire us the important news. We owe the belated information to a private source. The news itself though belated is no less welcome. For, Babu Rajendra Prasad's election to the Chairmanship of the Patna Municipality is really the triumph of non-co-operation. The fact that non-co-operation leaders in Behar left municipalities and local Boards alone owing to the admirable Constructive Programme they were faithfully working out gave immense opportunities for officialdom to "prove" the "unpopularity" of the "revolutionary" movement and to cook up welcomes and farewells in the name of the people of Behar. The recent Patna elections, as those of the other towns in Behar, have once for all disposed of the official theory that N. C. O. is dead. We offer our belated congratulations to Babu Rajendra Prasad as well as to the people of Patna.

Protection and Empire Exhibition.

Messrs. Bennett Coleman and Co., Ltd., proprietors of "The Times of India", are just at present engaged in broadcasting a prospectus of a special supplement to "The Times of India Illustrated Weekly" to be entitled "The Indian Empire, 1924-25," which will be a survey of the financial, industrial, transportation and commercial conditions of this country. The prospectus contains the interesting annuncement that the Government of India have ordered 10,000 copies of this Supplement "for distribution to a specially selected list for trade propagandist purposes." We do not know which to admire more—the business enterprise of Messrs. Bennett, Coleman and Co. or the propagandist enterprise of the Government of India! The Provincial Governments and the Indian States might together buy 10,000 each more copies of the Supplement. That will be some protection shown in a practical shape and will demonstrate to the world their interest in the Empire Exhibition which the Supplement is going to boom.

The Goa Lottery.

For the past five or six days the sale of Goa Lottery tickets in Bombay city has been mysteriously withdrawn and the public were surprised at the sudden change of attitude on the part of the city police. The credit, however, it seems, is due to a member of the Bombay Legislative Council rather than to the police. The member drew the attention of the Government to the sale of tickets of Goa Lottery in the city at almost every *pan, bidi* and tea shop and the reply vouchsafed to him by the Home Member was that the Commissioner of Police was requested to take action in the matter. It is surprising, however, that the sale of these tickets—which does nearly two lakhs of rupees every month from this city was allowed to continue without any restriction by the City Police all this time. We hope no more will be heard of the Goa Lottery and the police will be on the alert in future.

UNTOUCHABLES.

(BY P. R. LELE.)

Swami Sraddhanand has seriously determined to do justice to the wronged untouchables and to do penance or prayaschitta (to use his word) for the wrongs hitherto perpetrated by the so-called higher castes. His letter published in the "Chronicle" of the 20th instant shows how alive he is to what is being said in this connection in the provinces in which he is going to tour. I am concerned in the first part of Swamiji's letter, inasmuch the original suggestion to the admirers and followers of Mahatmaji to fill the "Sanyasi's bowl" in their delight over Mahatmaji's release sprang from me (and a friend of mine). Following Maulana Shaukat Ali, I have decided not to quarrel with a Moslem brother as far as I can. In pursuance of this decision I did not controvert the opposition to our suggestion put up by a Moslem brother. Swamiji has, however, done the necessary thing and has done still better by emphasising his readiness to come under the Congress if that great National Body takes up the cause of the Depressed as seriously as it seems to have taken up Khaddar and the National Pact. With this unmistakable announcement, Swamiji has disarmed any possible opposition on the part of the most punctilious Congressman. It is a satisfactory fact that a body and an individual unconnected with the Congress have come out to appeal to the public on the line adopted by me. The Depressed Classes Mission Society of Bombay issued an appeal that one of the ways in which the public can exhibit their joy at Mahatma's release was to help that Society. One Mr. Nivagiri who is "neither a Swarajist nor a Non-co-operator" has come out with his appeal to "every Indian, be he of any community, in the name of God, to help the Swamiji."

Willing as Swamiji is to work under the Congress, he has also a grievance that that body is not so enthusiastic as necessary to effect any progress in respect of the Depressed. We find an appeal published to Congressmen and would-be Congressmen from day to day. That appeal mentions Congress membership, Swaraj Fund and Khaddar, but does not even mention untouchables. Mahatmaji has great faith in the efficacy of Khaddar even in removing untouchability, but others do not hold like him. The contributions to the T. M. S. Fund earmarked for this item of the constructive programme are disgracefully meagre. When I asked the Secretary of the Bombay P. C. C. about the amount in the Committee's hands earmarked and spent in a particular period in the interests of the Depressed, he gave a reply that would be the despair of the most sundried bureaucrat. I had to suspend my attentions to the dignitary in view of the Gandhi Month and the National Week and also the fact that Swamiji is not to be again in Bombay till the end of March. Swamiji has good grounds to hold that he must strike out his independent path in the first instance. He may then have that Mahatmaji will take up active leadership and call Swamiji to be his ally. But Swamiji is to be credited on his decision not to wait for the support coming from the Congress.

There is, however, another part of Swamiji's letter in respect of which there is something to be said in the interests of his great work. In the first place, I am of the humble opinion that the uplifting of the Depressed will require the whole of Swamiji and let me humbly implore Swamiji that he must simply non-co-operate with or make a Sanyasa of every other activity. We cannot afford to find fault with our Moslem brothers for any opposition that a few misguided ones of them may put up. I do not claim to know about the conditions in Northern India. But I know that in C. P. and in Maharashtra the relations of Hindus and Mussalmans are quite friendly. Let nothing be done to disturb them. Mr. C. R. Das's shell might threaten to effect some breach, but thanks to Lala Lajpatrai, who luckily has greater influence with the Council Party of these two provinces, the danger may be taken to be "quarantined." Let disturbing and alarming stories not be emphasised on this side.

I go further and maintain that even the opposition of the Mahomedans of Delhi to the untouchables drawing water from public wells is our sin for which we must suffer and undergo penance. We suppressed our own brethren and allowed our Moslem brothers to look down upon them. Had the Hindus not looked upon them as unfit for human relations, no other community would have taken that attitude. A father, who kicks out his son, cannot quarrel with his neighbour for insulting him. Before getting the right to take his neighbour to task, the father must first expiate his crime. The same applies to us Hindus. We must not quarrel with any misled Moslem brothers because they are not really guilty. The really guilty parties are we the Hindus. The Hindus of the higher castes must offer themselves to receive the blows and strokes which may be addressed to our Depressed brethren. That is the only way to requite our sin. The militant mind is not capable of practising penance. The Hindus must in the first instance be penitent and be ready, in a penetential mood, to suffer not only with, but for and in advance of our Depressed brothers, if we are serious in our intention to restore them their natural rights which have so long been cruelly kept from them. The readiness for voluntary suffering is the only test of sincerity. The cultivation of this spirit alone will solve this knotty problem and the necessity of cultivating this spirit requires a Sanyasi giving his whole time to its cultivation.

MR. HORNIMAN'S FORCED EXILE.

SIR C. LLOYD'S IGNOMINIOUS ACT

BOMBAY PUBLIC'S CONDEMNATION

DEMAND FOR WITHDRAWAL OF BAN.

Under the auspices of the Press Association of India a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, to protest against the continued banishment of Mr. B.G. Horniman from India, Mr. H.P. Mody presiding. The gathering was a very large one.

Mr. Mody the Secretary of the Press Association, at the outset read messages of sympathy with the objects of the meeting from Messrs. Durgadas Advani, Faiz B. Tyabji, M.R. Jayakar and V.J. Patel. Mahatma Gandhi had sent the following message through Devdas Gandhi:—

"It is a sin which goes on being added on Government's shoulders for the delay that takes place in Mr. Horniman's return (to India) and in an equal measure it exposes the weakness of the people."

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall had also sent a letter of regret to Mr. Mody.

A DARK MYSTERY.

The President said it was not the first time that he found himself on a public platform associating with his fellow-citizens in demanding the return of Mr. Horniman to this country. In fact he was asked every year by the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" to send a few lines on the occasion of the anniversary which they were celebrating in Bombay since Mr. Horniman's deportation. It had always seemed to him a great political mystery as to who was responsible for the continued restrictions on Mr. Horniman's return to India, ever since he was sent out by a benign Government for a change of air. (Laughter). Some said it was the Government of Bombay; others that it was the Secretary of State and still others that it was the Government of India. Some time ago they were told by wise people that it was none of those authorities, but it was the passport authorities who were preventing his return to Bombay. Till the end of time it was going to remain a mystery, and it was amusing that everybody,—the Secretary of State, the Government of Bombay and the Government of India,—were trying to disown responsibility for the continued absence of Mr. Horniman. Whatever might have happened in the past, one thing had been made clear now, by the discussion which had taken place in the august Assembly, where he saw the Hon. members exchanging compliments with the Home Member half a dozen times—that whoever was responsible in the past that responsibility was being deliberately cast on the shoulders of the Bombay Government, and the helm of the Government being now in the hands of Sir Leslie Wilson he wanted to make him an appeal to realise the great responsibility which the Government owed not only to Mr. Horniman, but to the public generally.

The position was this. One fine morning Mr. Horniman was bundled out of this country unceremoniously without any specific charges being made against him, and without any opportunity being given him of refuting them. They did not know whether that unusual and special procedure was adopted against Mr. Horniman because he was an Englishman; Mr. Horniman would like to be tried in the ordinary way in an ordinary court of law, but that opportunity had not been given him. He put to the Government of Bombay whether they could conceive of anything more repugnant to the ideals and traditions of British justice that Mr. Horniman should be deported under the provisions of an antiquated Act.

A MONSTROUS INJUSTICE.

He was not concerned with the fact whether Mr. Horniman was guilty or not of the charges which were levelled against him by the Bombay Government. That was a matter which was irrelevant at the present moment. One thing, however, had got to be remembered that a grave charge against him had been made without giving him an opportunity of refuting it. He was not concerned whether that charge was right or wrong, but they had condemned a man without giving him a fair trial which they understood was the relue of the British institutions. If the original act was wrong, it was more monstrous still now that the Government were aware or, should be aware, that for their deporting him they had deprived him of his livelihood. So far as that consideration was concerned they might as well have deported him to China or Tibet, rather than send him to his own country, where the stigma of deportation prevented him from earning an honest livelihood. Whatever justification Government might have had in the past, there was none whatever for continued restrictions to be placed against the liberty of Mr. Horniman. Since Mr. Horniman had been deported other smaller Hornimen had written as strongly, and perhaps as unjustly, without his brilliance. It was not his political activities, or other activities, which distinguished Mr. Horniman. He was a fearless critic, and it was that which made him a marked man, since he was not a respector of persons and had the habit of making a person look ridiculous. But in asking for Mr. Horniman's return they were not asking for any special privilege or concession. They merely asked the Government of Bombay to take this opportunity of righting the great wrong and realising the fact that there was no occasion now for keeping him out of India. If Mr. Horniman was allowed to return to India it was likely that Mr. Horniman might become either an extremist, or a moderate. But they had to look at the question from the points of view of fair play and justice, and he appealed to His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson to right this great wrong. The Governor had the courage to release Mr. V.D. Savarkar, and retrace the steps the Government had taken at Borsad and he had done the supreme act of goodwill and statesmanship by releasing Mahatma Gandhi. The speaker had no doubt that he would add to the reputation he had already acquired in this country by this great act of statesmanship. (Loud Applause.)

THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. K. Natarajan moved:—

This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay conveys its appreciation to the Legislative Assembly for its action in passing by a large majority, Mr. V. J. Patel's resolution recommending the immediate removal of all restrictions on Mr. Horniman's return to India. It further requests the Government of Bombay, having regard to the public feeling in the Presidency, and the country, to take initiative in the matter to move the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India to give immediate effect to the resolution of the Legislative Assembly. This meeting authorises the Chairman to communicate the resolution to the Government of Bombay and His Excellency the Governor.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD RESPONSIBLE.

He said although others might have a doubt as to who was responsible for the deportation of Mr. Horniman and his continued absence from this country, he personally had no doubts at all on the point. He had it from Sir George Lloyd himself that he had ordered the deportation. The speaker was once called by their late Governor to see him, and such occasions were many, in regard to an article he had written in his paper. The Governor had tried his level best to explain to him under what circumstances he was obliged to pass that order, but he was not convinced of the justice of it. He had no doubt in his mind that Sir George was responsible for the step of deporting him, as he was responsible for the prosecution and imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi! Mr. Montague had already said in the House of Commons that the Government of Bombay were responsible for the order and that if they had had no objection to Mr. Horniman's return to India he also had not any. The order of deportation was passed long ago by the late Governor, but some means were now being found to prevent Mr. Horniman from coming to India. The passport was granted to any and every person who asked for it. In the Assembly the Home Member had told them that he had nothing to do with the order, and it was the Secretary of State or the Government of Bombay who were responsible. But as Lord Morley wrote to Lord Minto he had to justify such deportation orders in the British Parliament and that he was responsible for all those things. The Secretary of State might say that it was his duty to justify the order to the Parliament and he would give the passport to Mr. Horniman, as far as he was concerned. The Secretary of State was responsible to public opinion in England, and every official in India was bound to carry out his wishes—every individual official. Sir George Lloyd was not in Bombay, fortunately for them! He did not want to praise Sir Leslie that he was a popular Governor, but in his opening speech in the Council he had said that he would act in a manner not only with the consent of the public, but also in consonance with the desires and wishes of the people of Bombay. Here was an opportunity for him of looking at this thing from a different point than his predecessor had looked at it. Sir Leslie Wilson might say that he was the Governor of Bombay and let Mr. Horniman return to India, for he was not afraid of him! Mr. Horniman might not at all be a danger to the Government, but he might be their strongest supporter. A Government could only be unpopular if it tried to ride roughshod over the wishes of the public, but any Government which desired to act according to the wishes of the public need have no such fear. He did not know whether Sir Leslie was a small or a big statesman. But they knew this much that he was a gentleman. At the head of the Government they had now a gentleman. (Applause.) The speaker hoped that the Governor would, in this matter, take similar action as he had done in two or three other matters. (Applause.)

A SINCERE HUMANITARIAN.

Mr. J. K. Mehta seconding said their late Governor who had the good fortune (to himself) to rule over this country for the last five years, was a man who did not like people to dream. He was fond of deporting people and imprisoning them, as he had imprisoned the greatest man. He did not wish to have small men for his victims, but

(Continuued on page 8.)

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, Bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.
18519

CRITICAL TIMES IN INDIA.

NEED OF BRITISH SUZERAINTY.

"OBSERVER'S" HOMILY ON DEMOCRATIC CAPACITY

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The "Observer" in an article on "Critical times in India" says the Swarajists seek the elimination of British influence in India. Britain, though willing to agree to any helpful step in the furtherance of her ideas, could not agree to such a deliberately retrograde move. It would be fatal to every British and every Indian interest in the East.

When the central authority in China fell, the principle of order was withdrawn. The Republic never existed except in a few formalities and the heads of a few Western-trained Chinese. The outside world reasonably calls it chaos. Yet if an ancient and honourable record of a civilising culture and invention be a warrant of democratic capacity, China is not less fitted for Western institutions than any Eastern country. China has an immeasurable advantage over India of a relatively complete homogeneity of race, creed and tongue and there is every reason to think India would suffer even worse than China by the withdrawal of disinterested authority which alone can give protection to the seeds of democracy. The British Parliament welcomes a normal advance of India's political growth, but it is wholly different when the Indian party by extra-parliamentary and even violent means seeks to extort powers at the expense of the Indian masses and the general interests of the British Commonwealth.—Reuter.

WANTED AN AGRICULTURAL POLICY.

ANOTHER PANACEA FOR INDIA'S ILLS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Professor Gonguleo, of the Calcutta University, in an interview granted to the Press says that the contentedness of rural India lies at the root of the solution of India's problems. The eight hundred thousand villages in India are awakening and if Government could range themselves on the side of the real people of India they would reap a magnificent reward as with a happy India, the questions of Swaraj, Kenya and Fiji would disappear. He wanted a commission on the lines of President Roosevelt's "Country Life" Commission. Such a Commission could give India a definite agricultural policy.—Reuter.

DOCK STRIKE.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT TO BE ACCEPTED.

LEAFIELD, February 24.

It is assumed that work in the docks will be resumed on Tuesday. The leaders of the Union have, according to newspapers, satisfied the delegates from various districts that the proposed terms of settlement ought to be accepted. Delegates are now engaged at various ports explaining the terms to their constituents and they will reassemble on Monday to record the decisions reached. —B.O.W.

MR. CLYNES ON THE STRIKE.

LEAFIELD, February 24.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, leader of the House of Commons made a reference to the strike in a speech last night at the dinner of the Chamber of the Shipping. He thought that it would be agreed that some means should be found whereby a compromise which was entered into after the conflict had been started could find translation into a plan whereby matters might be settled up before the strike began. No party could afford to incur losses which both the parties had to endure in addition to the public losses as a result of these recurring conflicts. He had no doubt that in the latter stage of industrial and social experience a measure would be introduced which would avoid that wastage. If those who had any authority or responsibility for guidance and leadership of the working classes of this country could do anything in that direction. They would be happy to join with leaders of great shipping commercial and manufacturing industries of the country in order to reach a fuller measure of industrial peace.—B.O.W.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN ALEXANDRIA.

WORKMEN FORM A SORT OF SOVIET

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Alexandria.—The three months' strike of the textile factory "Filature", was settled a fortnight ago by the intervention of the Governor but the operatives last night repudiated the agreement. A thousand operatives remained in the factory all night, the women bringing them food. The men declare that they will run the works on their own account and have formed a species of Soviet administration.

The operatives of the Egolin Cotton Seeds factory are behaving similarly. The situation is causing uneasiness and nationalist intrigues are suspected.

Zaghlul has been asked to intervene. A

((Continued on next page.)

AKALI MOVEMENT.

GOVT'S. REPRESSIVE POLICY.

APPEAL TO PREMIER.

The Secretary of the Akali Sahayak Bureau sends the following text of a letter-telegram sent on the 15th instant by Sardar Didar Singh of Amritsar to the British Premier. It gives a brief outline of the Sikh struggle up-to-date.

Sir,—Permit me to introduce myself to you with the remark that the writer of this letter who is a resident of Amritsar, Punjab, has played a very prominent part in the development of the Akali movement and is one of its first organisers. I am writing this letter-telegram to you because I know you are a sincere friend of India. You said in one of your speeches "India is for Indians: We never conquered India by sword and have never thought of keeping it by sword". Either you are ignorant of the true state of affairs in the Punjab or the above sentiment is nothing more than a diplomatic camouflage. Formerly you could with justice say that you have no power to change the policy of the Government, but God has since given you the power of shaping the destinies of the British Empire. I deem it necessary to give you a brief account of the Sikh movement in the Punjab for your information.

REFORMING SIKH SHRINES.

On account of the paralysis that set in after the Sikh Wars, the sturdy Sikhs of the Punjab fell from the path of their ancestors and neglected their holy religion. The true spirit of religion can seldom survive long political helotism. The Sikh Temples that had been the fountain heads of spiritual inspiration and greatness became the dens of drunken vice and debauchery. God took mercy upon their degraded condition and revivified His Sikh children with His deathless energy. Their souls received the spark of devotion and they took up the work of reforming Sikh temples and shrines. Akalis movement which is a purely religious movement has naturally commanded the sympathy and support of all right-minded men. But the Government viewed with suspicion the rapid progress of this movement and stretched out its iron hand to check or stem the rising tide of Sikh Reform. The Mahant (Manager of a Sikh Temple) of Nankana (the birth place of Guru Nanak, the blessed founder of Sikh Religion) poured kerosine oil and burned alive two hundred Sikh pilgrims on 20th February, 1921 in broad daylight when the Government officials were quite near the place of occurrence. The world has seldom witnessed such a dark and diabolical crime even under the most barbaric Government. This massacre gave a rude shock to the general apathy of the Sikh community and the brave Sikh masses shuddered with horror and rose as one man to sacrifice their lives in the noble work of purifying the holy temple of Nanakana which had been so heartlessly descrated with the blood of Sikh pilgrims. The outstanding quality of the Sikh soul has been very beautifully summed up in a line of Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Guru: "As the arrow of tyranny pierces the soul of a nation, it awakens the latent powers of resistence of that nation."

Pledged to non-violence in thought and deed, the Akalis prepared themselves for suffering all kinds of hardships and tortures inflicted on them in a meek and humble spirit. Many Sikhs suffered martyrdom at various other Sikh temples such as Tarantaran, Punjasahib in 1922. Later in 1922 a batch of Sikhs going for service of a temple called Guru-ka-Bagh in Amritsar District was forcibly stopped and subjected to heartless tortures. I am sending you some pictures illustrating these scenes of beating by post. Every morning a party of 100 Sikh pilgrims left for the temple and the police with the object of scattering them by force belaboured them with heavy sticks and bayonets till every single man fell down senseless. On occasions they were trampled under horses' hoofs by mounted police. The wounded pilgrims were daily transported for medical help in motor-lorries to a special hospital opened by the Sikhs for their benefit because the local Civil Surgeon refused to accept them as indoor patients in the Civil Hospital. This went on for about three weeks and about two thousand Sikhs were beaten in the manner and had their sacred beards and keshas pulled mercilessly, but the Akalis never moved a finger even in self-defence. Tired of beating, Government began to arrest the batches of pilgrims and throw them into jail. About six thousand Sikhs were sent to the lock-up.

MAHARAJA OF NABHA.

In 1923 Government deposed an orthodox and popular Sikh Prince the Maharaja of Nabha and inflicted another deep wound on Sikh hearts. Maharaja Rupdaman Singh had rendered meritorius services to Government during the Great War. The S. G. P. C. which is the elected Sikh representative Committee managing all Sikh temples issued a public statement and sent telegrams challenging the right of Government of India to depose an Independent Sikh Chief. For according to the treaties between the British Government and the Phulkian States, Government has no power to depose any Sikh Chief. The S.G.P.C. further stated that the alleged voluntary abdication of the Maharaja of Nabha was a specious camouflage and that the Maharaja had been the victim of a cleverly conceived and relentlessly carried out official scheme for depriving him of his birthright the throne of Nabha. In accordance with the promise of the tenth Guru of the Sikhs made to the house of Phulkian "Your house is my house" the Maharaja of Nabha is looked at with religious sentiment. Government retaliated by declaring the S.G.P.C and the Akali Dal as unlawful Association and arrested the first Committee on 13th

((Continued on next page.)

THE MILL ENQUIRY.

WORKERS DEMAND REPRESENTATION.

MASS MEETING OF OPERATIVES.

SIDELIGHT ON POSTAL VAGARIES.

WHERE DID THE LETTERS GO?

Another mass meeting, attended by about 25,000 mill-workers was held under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal on Sunday afternoon in the open space adjoining Rama's Temple, Bhoiwada, Parel. Mr. D. A. Bhatvadekar, President of the Mandal, was in the chair. He made a few remarks at the outset with reference to the interview of the deputation with H. E. the Governor on Saturday last, and thanking the Strike Settlement Committee and the Press. Mr. Bhatvadekar said that though they had been out of work for over a month, it was a matter of great satisfaction that they had remained firm in their attitude regarding the payment of the bonus. They had also proved by their exemplary conduct during that period of strain that they were the true followers of Mahatma Gandhi. He trusted that it might not be long before they obtained their just demands.

The Girni Kamgar Mahamandal was grateful to the mill-workers for spontaneously responding to its call and assembling in meeting that evening. After outlining the genesis and progress of the Mandal, Mr. Bhatvadekar said that they might have read in the "Bombay Chronicle" an account of the interview that the deputation of the Mandal had with H. E. the Governor of Bombay only the day previously. He was glad to say that His Excellency gave the deputation a very sympathetic hearing. Other members of the deputation would tell them more about the interview. He then expressed the gratitude of the workers to Mr. Baptista and his colleagues of the Strike Settlement Committee for the assistance they had given to the workers. He, however, hoped that the Strike Settlement Committee would be pleased to know that the men were ready to stand on their own legs and that in future they would therefore let the men carry out their own duties, helping the men occasionally with their long experience and knowledge.

Mr. Bhatvadekar emphasised that the deputation had impressed upon H. E. the Governor the justice of the men's claim for the bonus. If the deputation had overlooked any grievances of the workers, he hoped that the meeting would make suggestions so that the Mandal might be in a position to place them before His Excellency and the public as opportunity presented itself. The Chairman then called upon Mr. Mayekar, who was also a member of the deputation, to explain to the meeting what took place at the interview. Mr. Mayekar made a speech explaining at length the purport of the interview with H. E. the Governor, which has already been reported in these columns.

The following resolutions were then moved and carried with acclamation:—

I. This Meeting of the mill-workers of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, expresses its heartfelt gratitude to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for receiving a deputation of the Mandal, without waiting until the formal receipt of the letter sent by the President of the Mandal, and for giving the deputation a courteous and sympathetic hearing. This meeting also expresses its gratitude to His Excellency for graciously according his recognition to the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, and thereby enhancing its status in the eyes of the public and the mill-owners.

II. That in view of the fact that the Committee appointed by His Excellency to secure the welfare of the workers, does not contain any members acquainted with the workers' point of view, this meeting earnestly appeals to His Excellency to nominate on the said Committee, at least two representatives who possess the confidence of the workers, to be selected in the first instance by the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal.

III. This meeting hereby authorises the said Girni Kamgar Mahamandal to select its representatives to be nominated on the said Committee.

IV. This meeting authorises the Chairman to communicate the foregoing resolutions to His Excellency the Governor.

The workers were unswerving in their determination to secure the bonus, and they reiterated their resolve not to resume work without the bonus. The resolutions were carried with tremendous acclamation, the workers raising their hands. At the close of the meeting a few rowdy elements, who apparently were outsiders, created a little confusion by throwing a few stray stones. An outsider who had come to observe the proceedings seems to have been hit on the head and slightly injured. But the organisers of the meeting bravely held to the spot where they were and exhorted the workers not to get excited. Most of the men remained where they were, and when the attempt of the rowdies failed to create a panic, they disappeared on the sly leaving no trace behind them. The men took it all calmly and finally dispersed in a most orderly manner. It is also worthy of note that the proceedings passed off without any incident and it was only after the resolutions were carried unanimously, there was the surreptitious display of rowdyism. In this connection, mention may be made of a singular circumstance which was imparted to me by some of the leaders. It appears that a police official called on them in the course of Sunday morning and gave them to understand that certain people had determined to create disturbance. Of course, the leaders were not to be deterred by such a silly rumour.

Shortly after the men had dispersed, a police patrol of about a dozen men headed by a European Sergeant and an Indian Sub-Inspector made a spectacular demonstration solemnly marching up the road to the place of the meeting, and if it was their intention to create an impression, it seems to have failed, because the people have now become thoroughly used to such sights whether the stone throwing and the belated appearance on the scene of the police party were pre-arranged or purely accidental it is beyond my power to judge. From what I personally witnessed I am thoroughly convinced that the rowdyism was not the work of the mill operatives.

I may mention in passing that it gave me great pleasure again to see Rao Bahadur Patwardhan of the Criminal Intelligence Department with a *Gandhi cap* on at the workers' meeting on Friday. I hope the Rao Bahadur, who is an old friend of mine, in a way, since the old strike days, and whom I had not the pleasure of meeting again till lately, meant it as a tribute to the great apostle of non-violence—Mahatma Gandhi. I was also glad to learn that the Rao Bahadur is evincing great solicitude for the welfare of the workers and trying to sinuate himself into their confidence. But the men are so ungrateful that they have repulsed his well-meant advices. I think the Rao Bahadur would do better if he left the men alone and confined his attentions to the performance of his duties.

INTERVIEW WITH THE GOVERNOR.

Apparently there is some misunderstanding somewhere in regard to the workers' deputation to His Excellency the Governor and the interview. His Excellency seems to be under the impression that the deputationists definitely agreed to help the Committee of Enquiry. But the men whom I again interviewed on Sunday afternoon seem to hold by what they stated to me on Saturday night. While they freely discussed with His Excellency their views regarding the Committee, they are still strong under the impression that all that they said finally—if there could be finality under such circumstances—was that they would submit His Excellency's suggestion to the workers, which they did to-day and the workers have decided by a free vote the course they should adopt. They are firm about their bonus and, committee or no committee, they must get the bonus. In regard to other matters, they may be prepared to agree to the principle of give and take. Even as regards the composition of the committee they claim the right to being represented. And it is difficult to think why there should be any serious objection on the part of Government. The men still trust that His Excellency would do justice to their claim.

POSTAL VAGARIES.

Curiously enough, the letter, which Mr. Bhatvadekar addressed to the Private Secretary on Friday last, appears to have been miscarried in the post or to have disappeared—we cannot say which at the moment. The letter was, I think, posted by Mr. Bhatvadekar himself on Friday at 8-30 p.m. and yet it had not arrived at Government House, Walkeshwar Road by Saturday evening at 7 p.m. When the deputation waited upon His Excellency! No particular inconvenience was caused any way, because, "the Chronicle", which published a copy of the said letter, was very much ahead of the post, being delivered at the Government House early on Saturday morning. Immediately after the Governor saw the letter, he seems to have caused a message to be sent to Mr. Bhatvadekar by a special messenger This messenger, after an adventurous ride up and down the Chinchpokli area alighted upon the humble dwelling of the President of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal. He delivered his message and dashed off with a reply gratefully accepting an apparently unlooked-for invitation. The deputation met the Governor and had a long interview, a report of which has already appeared in these columns. During the interview, reference was made to the non-receipt of the letter, and the deputation said that the Post Office was a Government affair. The story does not end there. Mr. Bhatvadekar again sent a letter late on Saturday night, dropping it in one of the letter-boxes, which was to have been cleared at 7-30 on Sunday,

(Continued on page 8.)

MR. HORNIMAN'S FORCED EXILE.

(Continued from page 7.)

he wanted to have the tallest poppies. Sir George showed them by his action that the English were not here to respect their national feelings, but to go against them and Sir George was the greatest offender against law. He had deported without any justification Mr. Mansukhlal Mehta and Mr. Kothari. It was an undoubted breach of the British law. He had then deported Mr. Horniman and prevented his return to this country, at all costs. The fact was that Sir George was afraid of Mr. Horniman, because he was thoroughly independent and not afraid of any sacrifice for his ideals. At the same time as Mr. Mody had told them he was no respecter of persons. Sir George was a bureaucrat and Mr. Horniman did not treat him with the respect which the former thought was due to him by the journalists of this Presidency. Mr. Horniman was also a great humanitarian and a great propounder of the principle of non-violence. Although he was an Englishman he was a vegetarian. Although he was an Englishman he was quite at home among the millions of this land and that was a position which the Government did not tolerate. Shortly before his release Mahatma Gandhi was asked whether he expected to be released, and his reply was that if he was released it would prove that Government had accepted his principle of non-violence, and that they had faith in it. The reason for which he was released was quite another, as they knew, for Government had no faith in non-violence. They were still believers in violence and they supported themselves with all the paraphernalia of violence. But the people still had one way clear for them and that was civil disobedience, if the Government on one pretext or other did not allow Mr. Horniman to return to Bombay.

A WELL-INFORMED CRITIC.

Mr. Shivadasani said though he did not know Mr. Horniman personally he was a constant and careful reader of the "Bombay Chronicle." The bureaucracy did not mind misrepresentations, for they could be refuted. But they feared the truth and the correct statement of facts, even understatement! That was why they were afraid of Mr. Horniman. If the Government had a C. I. D. organisation, Mr. Horniman had even a better one. He was always well-informed as to what was happening in the country, and even the most confidential things of Government were made known to him. As an instance the speaker said a Dewan of an Indian State once told him of his personal experience of Mr. Horniman. The Dewan had come to Bombay and interviewed the Controller for a supply of kerosine for his State and the latter treated him with the greatest insolence. The Dewan returned to his house discomfitted, but soon after a card was brought to him and it was Mr. Horniman's. Mr. Horniman told the Dewan of what had taken place in the Controller's office and asked his permission to publish those facts. But the Dewan, being what he was, naturally refused that permission. Mr. Horniman was feared because he asked for justice to Indians; he had facts and figures for his statement; he had an organisation for the collection of information and he had the courage to expose the misdeeds of the bureaucrats. Such a man was a dangerous man, as people who stated facts were a terror to Government, as Mahatma Gandhi was. The Government were keeping out Mr. Horniman because there was no organised public opinion in this country, and now that they had it, he was sure the Government would not be able to keep him out of India any longer. Mahatma Gandhi was released because even the Moderates asked for his release. The Englishman always prided himself on his being a sportsman, but in the case of Mr. Horniman he had hit the latter below the belt. Mr. Horniman had asked for a public trial, but that had been refused him. That showed that there was something rotten in the State of Denmark. (Laughter.) The talk about the justice and fair-play of Englishmen stank in the nostrils of all decent men.

GOVERNMENT'S PITIABLE BLUNDER.

Mr. L. G. Khare said as a working journalist himself, Mr. Horniman was his Guru. Mr. Horniman was completely boycotted by his own countrymen because he had the courage to espouse the cause of Indians. Mr. Shivadasani, who had spoken before him, was himself a Civilian before, but he was completely fed up with the Service and had resigned, for although he was in it, he was not of it. The Premier had told them that no Briton was going to be intimidated, and here was an Englishman who was being intimidated by the Government. Their opponents thought, perhaps, by keeping Mr. Horniman out of India they would delay the progressive realisation of self-government in India, but that was a mistake on their part. It was the duty of Indians to agitate for the return to India of Mr. Horniman and never stop until they had him back amongst them. Some people thought that N. C. O. was dead. But they were mistaken. Personally speaking he had no faith in any Government whether it was Liberal or Labour. As a self-respecting nation it was not proper on their part to take up an attitude of protest against this act. They should show to the world that by civil disobedience they were able to get Mr. Horniman back amongst them. As a self-respecting people they had no other course but that.

Dr. N. D. Savarker said they knew with what independence Mr. Horniman was conducting his paper, and they knew also how Lord Willingdon had fared at his hands. Sir George was afraid of him and he had Mr. Horniman deported out of India. Sir George must have taken an oath before coming to India that he would never do a single good act in this country! (Laughter.) He had deported Mr. Horniman so that he could continue his unconstitutional acts without let or hindrance, but since Mr. Horniman's deportation Mahatma Gandhi had inaugurated his N. C. O. movement which was carrying on the work which Mr. Horniman had left behind. He had no faith in the present Labour Government, for there never was a single Government in England which was actuated by the higher principles of justice. And in spite of all the tall talk he did not think the Labour Government was going to be an exception to that rule. Mr. Natarajan had told them that their present Governor was a gentleman, though that did not preclude his being a statesman. All statesmen were not, however, gentlemen. He hoped the present Governor would do an act which would endear him to the people.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Tairsee, the proceedings terminated.

AKALI MOVEMENT.

(Continued from previous page.)

October 1923. A second committee took its place and Government tried to arrest it through an armed force of police officers and constables in uniform, which tried to force their way into the Sikh Holiest of Holies that is, Sri Akal Takhat of Amritsar a place where no non-Sikh or a man with the vanities of worldly power or the insignia of wordly authority or even a Sikh not strict in the observance his religious duties can enter. Thousands of Sikhs flocked to the place and remaining perfectly non-violent offered to die in front of their temple rather than allow the desecration of the holy place. Batches of Sikhs are being arrested everyday at Jaito in Nabha State and at Bhai Pheru in the district of Lahore. These men arrested in the pursuance of their religious rights are being treated like ordinary criminals and felons in His Majesty's jails. They have to live on repugnant food unfit for human consumption, sleep in dirty jail-blankets and live in solitary cells. Some of them have died in Multan and Mongomery jails on account of the severe beating and the inhuman treatment of the jail authorities.

Briefly the Government has been guilty of:—

1. Forcible deposition of the Maharaja of Nabha under the false plea that he has abdicated voluntarily.

2. Interference in the management of Sikh temples or sacred ceremonies conducted therein with a view to suppress the legitimate exercise of religious rights.

3. Banning of the sacred Sikh symbol Kirpan which every baptised Sikh must carry on his person.

4. Incarceration in jails of thousands of innocent Sikhs who have protested against the high-handedness of Government in a perfectly non-violent manner, and inflicting inhuman tortures on Akalis in jail and outside.

5. Sikhs have been the most loyal friends and supporters of the British Government since the mutiny of 1857. They furnished more than 1,25,000 recruits in the War, and have fought valiantly for the King Emperor on all occasions.

In 1923 when the Prince of Wales visited the Punjab, some Government officials expressed to me their suspicion that some mischief mongers had made a secret plot against the sacred person of the Prince. I as a member of the S.G.P.C. gave a written assurance for the personal safety of the Prince and deputed Akalis to keep watch over the person of the Prince. Further during the Hindu-Muslim riots at Amritsar the S.G.P.C. rendered unique service in maintaining peace, which was recognised even by Government.

Is this the reward which the British Govt. thinks fit to give to the Sikh Nation. Under these conditions can you really believe that India is for Indians? If you do not get full and authentic information, I will say that the Imperial Government is being kept in the dark by the Government of India. Should you require any further information I will be only too glad to furnish it and will even come over to London for a detailed talk if necessary.

UNPRECEDENTED EXCITEMENT PREVAILS.

M. L. A'S TELEGRAM TO VICEROY

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Feb. 24.

Sardar Gulabsingh, M. L. A., has sent the following telegram to the Viceroy on the unprecedented excitement which prevails amongst the Sikhs in the Punjab on the Jaito massacre of defenceless non-violent Akalis. Unless immediate steps are taken to soothe the high feeling by punishing the guilty the situation many become more serious. Another jatha of 500 Akalis which is to leave for Jaito on 28th instant is being got ready.

SIKH SITUATION AND ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

z DELHI, Feb. 24.

It is understood that at to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Assembly attempts will be made by the Non-officials to move for an adjournment of the House in order to discuss the Sikh situation at Jaito (Nabha).

ADJOURNMENT TO BE MOVED.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 24.

The news about the shooting at Jaito has caused here great excitement among non-official Indians generally and the Sikh members particularly. At a meeting of the National Party it was decided to move an adjournment of the Assembly to-morrow. Pandit Malaviya who is expected here to-morrow will move the adjournment. In his absence Mr. Jinnah will do so.

AZAMGARH POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

SYMPATHY WITH AKALIS.

(From our Correspondent.)

AZAMGARH, Feb. 24.

Maulana Mahomed Ali was concluding his Presidential Address to the Azamgarh District Political Conference, when a telegram came from the Sikh League announcing the firing at Jaito on Akali Shahidi Jatha. The President read out the telegram with great feeling and said he would add nothing to it, as he was greatly moved and did not wish to speak in any excitement. At Maulana Shaukat Ali's suggestion the President put a resolution from the Chair expressing deep sympathy with the Akalis in the hour of their trial and pledging Hindus and Mussalmans of the district to stand by them and help them in every way to the last.

The President asked the audience to think well before voting, for they should vote only if they dared to live up to their resolution. The whole audience stood up in honour of the Akalis and thus passed the resolution. Maulana Shaukat Ali heading in the National cries "Alla-ho-Akbar," "Bandemataram," "Hindu-Mussalman-ki-jai," "Sat Sri Akali" and "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai." All other work of the Conference was postponed and the meeting adjourned till the next day.

THE MILL ENQUIRY.

(Continued from page 7.)

morning. I understand that like the first, the second was a fairly long envelope on which were affixed two one anna stamps. It is unimaginable that the envelope could have stuck in the box. For it seems, from a letter which was delivered to Mr. Bhatvadekar at the meeting on Sunday afternoon, that the Private Secretary had not received this second letter too! The whole thing is a mystery and I trust the Private Secretary will try and fathom it. The impression that will be left on the public mind is that if letters addressed to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, so mysteriously disappear—or are delayed inexplicably—who knows how many hundreds of letters posted by the public to less exalted addresses never reach their destination. Bombay is a big city where thousands of letters are posted daily to east, west, north and south, and who can say how many of them go astray. Indeed, the question is of first-rate importance, and I hope the Government will now undertake a thorough investigation of the postal vagaries, which the Bombay Press is weary of denouncing.

MILL-WORKERS' DEPUTATION

INTERVIEW ABOUT INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The following letter has been sent to Mr. Dattaram Atmaram Bhatvadekar by the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Feb,. 24, 1924.

Dear Sir,—With reference to your letter to me appearing in the Sunday Edition of the "Bombay Chronicle," the original of which has not yet reached me, I am to say that His Excellency was naturally surprised to read its terms in view of the fact that your deputation at their interview with His Excellency last night definitely accepted the Committee of Enquiry and agreed to the names of the members, after it had been explained to them what was the object of the Committee and who the members were. Each individual member of the deputation also promised to give evidence before the Committee, on being asked whether he would do so by yourself.

I am to add that His Excellency sincerely trusts that they will abide by that promise, as His Excellency is convinced that this Committee will bring the facts in dispute before the public and that a proper understanding of those facts on the part of the public is essential for a just settlement.

His Excellency hopes, therefore, to hear from you that the members of the deputation will adhere to the decision which they arrived at unanimously last night to lay their case fully before the Committee.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd./) C. G. ADAM.

Dattaram Atmaram Bhatvadekar Esq.

To the above letter the following reply was sent late last night by Mr. D. A. Bhatvadekar:—

"Ramchandra Hejib's House,
Arthur Road Naka,
Chinchpokli, Bombay,
24th February, 1924.

To

The Private Secretary
To His Excellency the Governor,
Government House, Bombay.

Dear Sir,

I received your letter dated to-day at 4 p.m. just as we were about to commence the proceedings of the mass meeting of the workers. I therefore regret that I was not able to reply to your letter earlier. I need hardly say that I was myself taken very much surprise to learn from your letter that there had been some misunderstanding in regatrd to the purport of my letter dated yesterday—I hope you have received by now this one at least, and I can assure you that the letter was posted by myself last night.

In regard to the Committee of Enquiry, I thought we made our position quite clear. We stated freely our opinion concerning the composition of the Committee and said that it was necessary that the workers should have their own accredited representatives on the said Committee, before the men could agree to recognise it. I sincerely trust that this explanation will remove any misunderstanding that may still exist.

The enclosed resolutions, which were carried by acclamation at this afternoon's mass meeting of the mill workers, will convince His Excellency in regard to the workers' stand concerning the Committee. My colleagues and myself fully explained to the meeting what took place at the interview yesterday, and after giving us a full and patient hearing, the meeting unanimously arrived at the decision embodied in the accompanying resolutions.

I earnestly hope you will kindly place those resolutions before His Excellency at the earliest possible opportunity. I still trust that His Excellency will graciously be pleased to give his sympathetic consideration to our humble submission, and comply with the legitimate demand of the workers for due representation of their interests on the Committee by men in whom the workers have the fullest confidence and who thoroughly share the view-point of the workers.

On hearing from you I shall be glad to submit in consultation with my Union, the names of our representatives.

I beg to remain,
Dear Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
/Sd./ DATTARAM ATMARAM
BHATVADEKAR,
Chairman, Mass meeting of the Mill workers, and President, Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, Bombay."

BONUS DISPUTE COMMITTEE

Mr. W. J. Herridge, Secretary, Bonus Dispute Committee of Enquiry, states in a communique:—

A preliminary meeting of the Bonus Dispute Committee of Enquiry, under the chairmanship of Sir Norman Macleod Kt., will be held on Monday February 25th 1924 at 5-40 p.m. at the High Court, Bombay. The Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, the president of the Strike Settlement Committee and the Director of the Labour Office have been invited to give evidence before the Committee.

The Committee would be glad if any person or persons desirous of giving evidence before the Committee in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary dated Friday 22nd February 1924, would apply to the Secretary of the Committee. Such applications should be accompanied by a statement of the evidence proposed to be given and the earliest date on which this evidence is expected to be available.

The office of the Committee will be situated on the first floor of the High Court, Mayo Road, Bombay.

LABOUR'S OPPORTUNITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Indian Labour ought to feel grateful to H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson for giving them an opportunity to discuss with him personally their grievances, independently of the so-called leaders of Labour. The action of His Excellency is far-reaching, in that it has tended to give a purely Labour organisation like the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal—as distinguished from the so-called Trade Union Congress and other labour organisations of like nature, blessed over by the aristocracy of intellect—a status which was so far denied. Here I am not concerned so much with the immediate result of the interview, which does not seem to be quite satisfactory since the Governor seemed to favour the personnel of the Enquiry Committee and the terms of reference thereto, as with the advantages of recognition, which the head of this industrial province has given to pure Labour. Hereafter, I feel no doubt, the police will think not twice but a dozen times before they assert their *sabardast* against the workers and the mill owners will be careful before springing such surprises as sudden withholding of bonus or cutting down salaries or victimisation of leaders. In such circumstances, there will be ample room for the growth of genuine trade unions free from any suspicion of exploitation by intellectuals. The present, therefore, is a great opportunity for the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal to organise and consolidate its position and eventually prove itself a power to be reckoned with in the body politic.—Yours, etc.,

LABOURITE.

LABOUR CRISIS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am writing this to disagree with some of the statements in the report of the day and over the personnel of the Enquiry Committee appointed by Government over the strike and the terms of reference. Whilst your good-self take exception to the last-named thing need I state that I am in entire agreement. You have to get at cogent facts, and after you have so got them the rest is a matter of detail. It is "the fact" which is the determining factor which cannot be and ought not to be overlooked; and the sequence in natural course of events follows. At this stage you therefore do not require anything beyond the hard facts to establish your case and protect the hand which as those whom you style the owners say is the calf of a drought cow and therefore the former should proceed to the next world on starvation and the latter (mother-cow) to go to the butcher. The Committee will therefore have to determine whether the mill-cow is a drought one or it has been so made either intentionally or negligently. If the terms of reference had been broad enough to include the intention and neglect even without an authority to recommend or award, I would have been content; and would in that case have entirely disagreed with your views, but in case the said Committee go on pure technicality and letter of the law and not on the facts and factors leading to the mill-cow not giving sufficient milk, well no Halai can assist a poor laboured like himself however much he might sympathise with them.

Had the Stock Exchange Inquiry Committee gone in to the said issue probably the Committee would not have been necessary. Since it has been duly constituted instead of throwing the burden on my shoulder if you drew the attention of the Secretary of the said Stock Exchange Committee to procure them a copy of what I have said over each of the said three members of your present Committee they and those whose cause I advocate would be sparing the Committee the trouble of knowing anything more from me I cannot help if the Committee members find in my statement personal allusions to each one of them, but, Sir, you will excuse my impertinence if I charge the men responsible for your report as not having given you an accurate report and therefore thrown your good-self also into what I consider an error of fact since I do not know as to when Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thakarsey became a mill-owner. I knew him as the Director of the "Bombay Merchants' Bank" manned by Mr. Dani, and one of the sleeping Justices of the Port of Bombay as also a thick ally of the Manchester mill-man; but the announcement of him being a mill-owner of Bombay comes as a surprise to me as I do not know if he is one to-day although I know his firm was at one time closely associated with the New Great Mills, the shares whereof are stated even to-day to have been cornered on the Stock Exchange. I, however, cannot refuse you the pleasure of having him as such since he did not like to have any Director of a Joint Stock Company being removed by the shareholders on their misconduct as he used to apprehend that in case your Articles of Agreement contained a clause for removal of a Director well according to him no respectable Director would remain in a concern. That is what had been his ethic of the past. Mr. Masani was both the eye and ear witness when Lord Willingdon proclaimed or rather whispered his Lordship's view of the commercial morality of this city, and so far I have known him to be a God-fearing man, and therefore your calf of the mill-hand would be quite safe in his hands; and as for the Chief Justice of Bombay who is to preside over the destinies of the men, although personally I might have more than one occasion of disagreeing with his views; yet since this is not a question for the introduction of personalities let me assure you that he is a very quick hand at getting at the most complicated facts and the newly-arrived Governor could not have made a better selection to preside over the destinies of the men who are named after only one limb as "the hands" as if God has not gifted them with any other faculty. There remains therefore only one additional *persona grata* to be mentioned hereafter with regard to this episode in contrast to the Acting Finance Member of Col. Leslie who asserts that the Mulshi Petha scheme would benefit Industrialism and not the ryot or the labour and he asserts further that industrialism was the best remedy for unemployment thereby admitting that there is considerable unemployment in Bombay—a fact which one of your leading milimen or shall I call him in your words "mill owner" disputes.

I should prefer "the hand" taking care of number one as the Hindi saying says: *"Bul to Apni Bonap Ka aur Bul Kauka"*, viz., there is no strength like the strength of our own arms and I would therefore wish the "Arm" in which the hand merges to take care of itself with trust in Him who never forsakes a righteous cause.—Yours, etc.,

W. T. HALAI

42, Bora Bazar Street,
Bombay, Feb. 23.

DOING WITHOUT STRIKES.

Mr. John T. Day, Editor of the "Shoe and Leather Record", writes in the "Daily Mail":—

In any well-organised industry strikes can be avoided by following the example set by the wholesale shoe manufacturing industry as long ago as 1895.

In that year an agreement was signed by which masters and men alike agreed to refer all wages disputes to arbitration, and money was deposited by both sides to guarantee the observance of awards. Since that time no strike on a serious scale has taken place, and small strikes have been paid for out of the deposit and the money replaced from the union funds.

The agreement has been modified from time to time in the light of experience, but after nearly twenty-eight years it still holds.

The agreement was entered into under the auspices of the Board of Trade, following a national lock-out which lasted about three months. It is generally referred to as the Board of Trade Settlement, but it was quite a voluntary arrangement.

The lock-out was the culmination of a long series of disputes, which the conciliation boards previously in existence had been unable to settle. These boards either failed to agree or their awards were ignored.

Ultimately the manufacturers demanded a new system. When conciliation failed an arbitrator had to be appointed, his award to be accepted by both parties, with a monetary penalty in case of default. Although the sum deposited was only £1,000 from each side, it has sufficed to preserve the peace for more than a quarter of a century.

The trade has prospered as a result, and the funds of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives have waxed fat. The money which was formerly spent in strike pay now goes to provide unemployment benefit. Arbitration has proved to be profitable to all concerned. Why not apply the same system to all well-organised industries?

[illegible]

Dr. Grant and Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Buchanan have arrived Government House, Bombay.

Their Excellencies Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson were present at the Races on Saturday afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Wilson attended the Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament on Saturday afternoon and afterwards presented the prizes to the winners.

A Benares message of 23rd February states:—

The annual session of the Parivrajak Mahamandal will be held on 28th and 29th February. Swami Janardhangirji Mandleshwar Kilashashram Reshikesh will preside. Persons interested are earnestly invited. Boarding and lodging free. The Secretary of the Mandal may be informed as to the date and time of arrival of delegates.

LABOUR IN BOMBAY.

ORGANISATION WORK TAKEN IN HAND.

MAZDUR SABHA FOR BOMBAY

B, P, C, C. SECRETARY'S EXPLANATION

Mr. Osman Sobani, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes under date 24th instant:—

With reference to a passage in the speech of the President at the mass meeting of the mill-workers held on February 22nd and a leading article in the "Bombay Chronicle" of February 23rd in which reflections were cast upon the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for having so far done nothing to assist the workers, I have to say that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had hitherto been withheld from giving active assistance by a fear lest such assistance might injure the cause of the strikers in the opinion of Government, to whom they (the strikers) had already appealed for justice, and might give occasion for misrepresentations of the origin and nature of the movement. Now that the workers themselves have shown their attachment to the creed of Mahatma Gandhi, I have called an urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to consider the founding of a Mazdur Sabha in Bombay on the lines of the Mazdur Sabha at Ahmedabad, to be managed by the men themselves, and for that purpose I propose to invite leaders of the opeatives to a preliminary meeting with the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. I have telegraphed to Poona to Anusuya Ben, and am telegraphing to Mr. Shankarlal Banker, to come to Bombay to give us the benefit of their advice at this important juncture.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the B. P. C. C. will be held at Krishna Buildings, Hornby Road, this evening at 6 p.m., to consider what steps, if any, should be taken for founding a Mazdur Sabha in Bombay in accordance with the following resolution of the Indian National Congress:—

RESOLUTION XX.—AMRITSAR, 1919

"This Congress urges its Provincial Committees and other affiliated Associations to promote Labour Unions throughout the country with the view of improving social, economic and political conditions of the labouring classes and securing for them a fair standard and a proper place in the body politic of India."

AT NAGPORE CONGRESS.

"This Congress expresses its fullest sympathy with the workers of India in their struggle for securing their legitimate rights."

Leaders of mill-operatives on strike are also invited to attend.

CRITICAL TIMES IN INDIA.

(Continued from previous page.)

battalion of troops has been sent to the "Filature" works whose owners insist on a lockout.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Alexandria.—The operatives in the "Filature" works have walked out probably owing to having heard of the Government's determination to eject them forcibly.—Reuter.

LABOUR'S SURPLUS BUDGET

RESPITE FOR TAX-PAYER

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The "Sunday Times" understands that although the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have a surplus when the national accounts are closed next month, he does not expect to be enabled in the first budget to do much taxation remission. Something may be done to reduce the sugar duties, Mr. Snowdon will also try to take something off tea. The Government does not mean to spend any more on the Singapore base as the Cabinet has decided not to proceed further with the scheme.—Reuter.

ZAGHLULISTS IN EGYPTIAN SENATE.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Cairo.—As far as can be ascertained at present, the elections to the Senate resulted in the return of fifty-seven Zaghlulists out of seventy-one contests. The Senate also comprises forty-eight nominated members.—Reuter.

ANDHRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

FUND FOR A PURSE TO MAHATMAJI.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 23.

A Cocanada message says:—In pursuance of a resolution of the Working Committee of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee to invite Mahatma Gandhi to Andhra country on behalf of the people and present him with a purse of one lakh of rupees, Mr. Konda Venkatappayya has issued a public appeal inviting subscriptions to that fund.

Mr. K. Nageswara Rao, proprietor of the "Andhra Patrika", Madras, has been appointed treasurer of the Fund.

GOVERNOR AND MILL WORKERS.

DEPUTATION RECEIVED

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE UNACCEPTABLE

MEN FIRM ABOUT BONUS.

(From our Sunday Morning Edition).

Anent the statement made by the Hon. the Home Member regarding the personnel of the Committee and its terms of reference in the Bombay Legislative Council I have made enquiries and learnt that though Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thakersey is not a mill-owner, as was stated on Saturday there are certain points which, it is said, make him unacceptable from the mas's point of view. It is said that however much the men may esteem Mr. Devidas personally, they feel that they cannot accept him, because, they say, he is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Madhowjee Thakersey and Co. importers of piece-goods and dealers in Indian mill products on a large scale. Mr. Devidas is a member of the Bombay Port Trust, on which capitalistic interests dominate. As a Bhatia gentleman, he is socially connected intimately with certain Bhatia mill-owners. Mr. Devidas's firm has also branches at Delhi and Cawnpore which deal mainly in Indian piece-goods.

As regards Mr. Masani, however exemplary his conduct may be as an officer of the Municipality, the men seem to feel that they cannot look to him for strict impartiality because they appear to think that his position as an officer of the Corporation constantly brings him into contact with some of the big mill-owners, and other capitalistic interests. The men may not be justified in their distrust of Messrs. Masani and Devidas, but the feeling is there and it is better to take stock of it. It is obvious from what they told His Excellency that they have no confidence in these gentlemen, and in view of this, it is difficult to believe that the Committee will do much good.

Besides, the men are distrustful of the Committee's objects. They seem to have made up their minds that the bonus is an accrued right and that there can be no two opinions regarding its payment.

The other matters urged by the men have been entirely overlooked by the Government, as will be seen from the following statement, which has been submitted to His Excellency the Governor by the President of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal.

MEN'S DEMANDS RESTATED

Later in the evening it is understood that the following communication was sent to the Private Secretary to His Excellency:—

"Ramchandra Hejib's House,
Arthur Road Naka,
Chinchpokli, Bombay,
Feb. 23rd, 1924.

To,
The Private Secretary
to His Excellency the Governor,
Government House, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—On behalf of my Union and on behalf of the mass meeting of the mill-workers of Bombay, I beg to thank you for the interview with His Excellency which you were kind enough to arrange this evening. I beg you will kindly convey to His Excellency our deep debt of gratitude for the patient and sympathetic hearing which His Excellency was gracious to accord me and my colleagues.

To avoid any kind of misunderstanding I beg to reiterate below the view-point of the mill-workers in regard to the question of the bonus and the Enquiry Committee, just appointed by His Excellency's Government:—

1. The primary condition of the settlement of the present dispute is that the men must get the bonus for the past year, which they regard as their lawful right. Unless this is granted the workers will not accept any Committee.

2. Strike days' pay must be given, because the strike was forced on the men by the unreasonable conduct of the mill-owners in refusing the bonus, and then declaring and maintaining a lock-out.

3. About the amount of pay to be given for the strike days, the men will agree to arbitration to decide whether such pay is to be given for the whole period or part of it.

4. The question of future bonus may be referred to arbitration for equitable determination.

5. The men must be given a guarantee that the present scale of wages will be continued for the next twelve months as suggested by His Excellency the Governor. When short time is worked, the men to be paid for the days worked on the existing scale.

6. The present Committee of Enquiry is unsatisfactory for the reasons stated by our deputation. What the workers want is a Board of Arbitration, on which men in whom the workers have confidence should be appointed. Such Arbitration Board should have power, not only of making recommendations for the prevention of future disputes but also the right of making equitable awards. Where there are differences among the members of the Board, such differences must be referred to Umpire to be appointed by His Excellency and in such cases the Umpire's decision shall be final and binding on both the parties.

I regret that it has not been possible for myself and my fellow workers to accept the Committee of Enquiry appointed by the Government or to regard its terms of reference as in any way complete. We are not satisfied by the explanation of the Hon Home Member in the Legislative Council about the duties of the Committee. The workers feel that there can be no question as to their claim for the payment of the bonus, which as we pointed out to His Excellency this evening, has not been conceded to us as a matter of grace by the mill-owners; if the latter were the case, the men strongly feel that the mill-owners would not have continued the payment during these three years.

In view of this statement of facts, I beg that His Excellency may be pleased to reconsider the position, and appoint a Board of Arbitration with the right of making an award in regard to the matters raised herein, and also exercise his benevolent influence with the mill-owners to pay the men the bonus for the past year.

I beg you kindly be pleased to lay this humble petition of ours before His Excellency at the earliest opportunity, with a request that he may not regard our legitimate claims as preposterous.

I beg to remain,
Dear Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Sd.) Dattaram Atmaram Bhatvadekar.
President, Girni Kamgar
Mahamandal, Bombay."

GOVERNOR RECEIVES DEPUTATION.

Early on Saturday, morning Mr. Dattaram Bhatvadekar was agreeably surprised to be visited by a motor-cyclist messenger from the Government House, carrying a message from His Excellency the Governor that he would be pleased to receive a deputation from the workers. The letter which is signed by the Private Secretary to His Excellency, reads thus:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Bombay.
23rd Feb. 1924.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter to me published in to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" the original of which has not yet been received here, I am to say that His Excellency will be glad to receive an authoritative deputation of mill-workers this evening, Saturday 23rd, at 7 p.m. at Government House.

I am to ask you kindly to let me know by bearer whether you can arrange for the deputation to be present at that time.

Yours, Sincerely,
C. G. ADAM.

D. A. Bhatvadekar, Esqr., President Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, Bombay."

Mr. Bhatvadekar immediately sent a reply by the same messenger mentioning the names of the people who would accompany him. Exactly at 7 p.m., the deputation arrived at the Government House and was cordially received by the Governor. The interview appears to have lasted about 45 minutes and the Oriental Translater, it is said, acted as the interpreter. His Excellency was very sympathetic and evinced keen interest in what the men had to say in support of their claims. After mutual greetings, the spokesmen of the deputation stated that they felt great confidence in His Excellency, who they knew, had reversed the Borsad policy and released Mahatma Gandhi, and Mr. Savarkar. They felt sure that His Excellency would give their case a sympathetic consideration. The deputation consisted of Messrs. Bhatvadekar, Mayekar, Mahadeo Sonu and some others.

RIGHT TO BONUS.

In reply to His Excellency's query regarding the bonus, the deputation stated that the workers were entitled to the bonus. There was no question of grace about it, and when the mill-owners refused to pay the bonus, the workers, as usual, resorted to a strike to enforce their claim. The Millowners, whom they had looked upon as their *ma bap*, instead of giving a sympathetic consideration to their demand, had threatened them. The bonus had been refused and the men had been told that unless they returned to work unconditionally, the owners would declare a prolonged lock-out, and since then the mills had remained closed. The men felt that in view of the unnecessary loss that had been inflicted on them, they were entitled to claim the wages for strike days. The men had read the notification concerning the appointment of the Committee of Enquiry and expressed dissatisfaction with it. Among the members one was a mill-owner, another was a Municipal officer. What had these people done for the workers and the men did not even know those gentlemen. As such how could they place confidence in their judgment.

The deputationists also reiterated several grievances affecting their service in the mills. First of all they mentioned that as a rule the workers were paid their wages if they had put in 22 days' work in a month of 25 days. If the working days fell short of the minimum even through unavoidable causes such as sickness, the men's wages were held up for unconscionably long periods causing great hardship. Another grievance was that as the time of the payment of the bonus approached, mill managers turned out old men from the service and employed new ones or extorted gratifications from old hands. At this stage His Excellency reminded the spokesman of the deputation that these were matters between them and the mill-owners, and the men could place their grievances before the Committee.

IMPEDIMENTS TO ORGANISATION.

The conversation then turned upon the lavk of organisation among the workers, and the deputation explained that whenever they had tried to form unions, the mill management had put impediments in their way, and even tried to dismiss on some pretext or other, those who tried to organize the workers. They alleged that whenever any workers tried to promote the welfare of their brethren, their attempts had been thwarted by the mill authorities. The men believed that the latter were acting under the orders of the mill agents who generally looked upon unions with disfavour.

His Excellency told the deputation that if they had any difficulty they should write to the Home department and that he personally would welcome trade unions. His Excellency then referred to some mischievous posters which had been posed in the mill area and observed that he was confident that the mill-workers had nothing to do with it, which, he trusted was the work of mischief-mongers. His Excellency felt sure that the men would pay no heed to such mischievous incitements.

The men expressed their entire disapproval of such posters and said they were anxious to trace the culprits, who were trying to harm the cause of the workers who had remained patient and completely peaceful. Touching the question of the bonus, they then pointed out to His Excellency, that the Swan and Finlay Mills had declared a dividend of forty per cent and set apart certain amounts as bonus to the men. But in the end no bonus had been given. As regards the question of profit and loss, the men stated that the balance sheets afforded no true or just criterion, because, they said, the mill agents bought the cotton at lower rates and sold the bales whenever prices went up and pocketted the difference instead of putting it down to the account of the mills. His Excellency suggested to them that they ought to place all these facts before the Committee.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The deputation further urged that the bonus was a matter of right with them. If it was only a concession, why did the mill-owners, they asked, continue to pay it during the past three years. His Excellency smiled at the ready wit of the men, and asked them to tell the Committee all about it. The Committee, he said, was an independent body and after hearing both sides would report to Government and action would be taken upon it.

But the men's reply to this was that though the members of the Committee might be nice people, they could not forget the fact that they were big people and the mill-owners were big people too. All these big people frequently met and would meet one another, and how could the men, who were poor and humble, believe that the Committee would not be influenced by the big people. Therefore the men had demanded that there should be some representatives of their own on the Committee, men who had made sacrifices and earned the confidence of the workers.

His Excellency said that in that case the mill-owners too must be given representation. The deputation agreed. His Excellency however, remarked that the Committee was an independent one and could be trusted to act impartially.

The men further pointed out that in England the scale of wages was considerably higher and besides the workers were given additional benefits on the profits. In India, they were paid low wages, and had no share in the profits; they therefore claimed the bonus as their right.

GOVERNOR'S SYMPATHY.

His Excellency after giving a patient hearing to the deputation said that he was much obliged to them for promptly responding to his invitation and placing before him their case. He also expressed the hope that they would organize themselves and that he would have the pleasure of meeting them more frequently.

The men thanked His Excellency for his sympathy and hoped that His Excellency would extend his recognition to their union —the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal. Without such recognition, they said, the mill-owners would not be disposed to regard their union favourably. His Excellency assured them that they had his good wishes.

To His Excellency's query whether the men would resume work pending the committee's report, the deputation seem to have answered in the negative. They added that the members had understood the position, but they could not give an undertaking off-hand on behalf of 150,000 men, who had placed the question of the bonus in the very forefront of the conditions for the resumption of work.

His Excellency, it appears, rallied them on this point and asked them what they would have done if the mill-owners had not built the mills and the reply was that if there were no mills, they would not be there and there would be no mill strikes. This provoked a smile from His Excellency.

The interview terminated pleasantly enough, His Excellency showing great cordiality to the men, whose first experience it seems to have been, to find themselves inside the Government House. The men seem to have been greatly impressed by His Excellency's kind manner, and hope that his good offices may ultimately be exerted on their side.

BANDRA NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S CAMPAIGN

(From a Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Feb. 21.

The Village Congress Committee of Bandra opened its Municipal election campaign last Thursday, when Dr. Savarkar addressed a public meeting in the H Ward on "Why Municipalities should be captured by the Nationalists." On account of some unavoidable delay on Dr. Savarkar's part many people went away from the meeting, yet on the whole the meeting was well attended. Dr. Savarkar's forceful address convinced all about the necessity of starting a Congress Party in the Bandra Corporation, and silenced those who wanted to oppose such organisation by the Congress Committee. Mr. S.S. Naik, the Congress candidate from the H Ward, was introduced to the voters by the President, and Mr. Naik in a short speech explained the aims, objects and programme of the Congress Party. The President in his closing remarks cleared some of the misunderstandings about the Party, and announced the intention of the Committee to carry on intensive propaganda where-by the call of the Congress would reach every nook and corner of Bandra.

A second public meeting was held at the Marwadi chawl in B Ward on Sunday last. This meeting was even a greater success.

Mr. Ranchoddas Lotwalla, was voted to the chair. In the beginning the manifesto of the Congress Party was read out in Marathi, after which Mr. S.S. Tendulkar, the Congress candidate from the B Ward in a short speech explained to the audience why he had come forward as a candidate of the Congress Party, and why his voters should support him at the polls.

Messrs. Balubhai Desai, and Liladhar Roy Sampat explained the programme during the Gandhi Month, that was dawning the next morning, and exhorted the citizens of Bandra to work it out for the early attainment of Swaraj. Mr. Lotwalla in his concluding remarks summed up the duties of citizens in the Gandhi Month, and at the Municipal elections.

The public of Bandra have begun to take great interest in the organisation of the Congress Party.

SIR J. C. BOSE'S RESEARCHES.

VINDICATION OF INDIAN TALENT.

(Associated Press.)

Sir J. C. Bose F.R.S. in his address before the India Office gave a short account of the researches carried out in his laboratory in Calcutta during the last thirty years. His first research on the study of the proportion of electric waves led to important results. One of these was the discovery of the extreme sensitiveness of the chrystal galena in the construction of his wireless receiver, which subsequently proved to be of great service in long distance transmission. In the pursuit of his investigation he was unconsciously led to the border region between physics and physiology and was amazed to find boundary lines vanishing and points of contact emerge between the realms of the living and non-living. The response of inorganic matter like that of a living substance, was found to exhibit a depression under fatigue, exaltation under stimulants and permanent irresponsiveness as in death under the action of poisons. Matter itself then appeared to contain the promise and potency of life.

UNITY OF EXISTENCE.

His next investigations were on the reactions of the simple type of life as exemplified by plants. These led to the important generalisation of the unity of physiological mechanism in all life as shown by similar contractile movement in plant and animal under stimulus, similar reaction under stimulants and aesthetics and poisons, similar circulation of fluid by pumping action, similar mechanism for the transmission of excitation, similar reflex movements at the distant effector, and similar death spasm at the critical movement. The difficult investigations were only rendered possible by the invention of various instruments of extraordinary sensitiveness, the manifold possibilities of which in the advancement of research have everywhere been most cordially acknowledged. These instruments were all constructed in his institute by Indian mechanicians. This shows that great inventive power and capacity for discovery inherent in the Indian race can be developed to the highest pitch under proper training. Through the ever increasing ingenuity of device for advancing science, he foresaw at no distant future an enhancement of skill and invention among Indian workers. And if this skill be assured, practical applications will follow thus greatly increasing the material prosperity of this country.

NORWAY—AN OBJECT LESSON.

The present unrest in India, is primarily due as in other countries to economic distress; the question of unemployment in this country is regarded as the most urgent, demanding the immediate attention of the Government. The economic distress is, however, far more acute in India as it affects vaster multitudes. This problem must not be allowed to drift but immediately faced by wise statesmanship for the removal of the root cause of distress. In his travels in Norway he found poverty to be practically unknown. This small country is not rich in natural resources; she nevertheless is able to maintain efficiently her separate existence; she has her system of universal education, a most up to date University and fine technical institutes. This miracle was accomplished through science by utilising to the utmost all her available natural resources. In India there are inexhaustible resources alike in her soil, and in her mineral wealth she could be one of the richest countries if she only know how to utilise nature's gifts. The hope for the future lies in the establishment on a large scale of great and living institutes for the pursuit of science, in highly efficient Technical Colleges, in the encouragement of originality and inventive capacity among the students and in the utilisation of their services in the scientific development of the country for the benefit of her people. And certainly nothing could be a source of greater inspiration to the young generation than the thought of their devoted work in positive lines and in the constructive spirit winning for India an honoured place among the nations of the earth.

AGRICULTURAL PARTY IN THE CHAMBERS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 23.

More than twenty members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly have formed an agricultural party with Colonel Sir Umar Hayat Khan of the Council of State as the President and Baba Ujjagar Singh Bedi of the Assembly as the General Secretary and Mr. Ahmed Ali as Joint Secretary. The President and the General Secretary represent landholders' constituencies and they propose to safeguard the interests of the landed class and agricultural interests by standing against export duty on food-grains, etc.

BAN ON B. G. HORNIMAN.

RAMSAY MACDONALD'S REPLY

CHALLENGE TO SIR M. HAILEY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Mr. Horniman has now received a letter from the Foreign Office stating that a letter was sent to him on October 12th in reply to his of September 13th stating that the previous decision must be maintained and expressing the Prime Minister's regret that this letter failed to reach him. Mr. Horniman has written again to the Prime Minister asking that he should now reconsider the decision and issue a passport. He points out that Lord Curzon's claim to refuse a passport in excercise of the King's prerogative was unsustainable as the King's prerogative cannot be exercised in restraint of the liberty of a subject. He further points out that the refusal of a passport to a subject from moving freely within the King's Dominions is an encroachment on the liberty of the subjects and he appeals to the Premier to prevent it. He also draws attention to the resolution carried in the Legislative Assembly on the 19th instant.

DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

CHALLENGE TO GOVT:

The following is the full text of speech of Mr. Chaman Lal, M. L. A., (West Punjab Non-Muhammedan), on Mr. Patel's resolution regarding Mr. Horniman:—

Sir, I had no intention to intervene in this debate, particularly as the subject is such that one can hardly speak with restraint about it. But since my friend, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, has related the crimes committed by Mr. Horniman, I was waiting to hear from the honourable the Home Member the crimes committed by the Government. One of the crimes committed by the Government in the eyes of all honest men not only in this Assembly but in this country is that they have robbed an Englishman, their own compatriot, of the liberty which was due to him. Sir, history has parallels where rebellions were born on the suppression of human liberty. But I daresay that sentences like that would probably be considered by the Honourable the Home Member as an essay, probably a juvenile essay. I hear him murmuring "Yes, Sir." No doubt, when the question of human liberty, when the question of human lives is at stake, it can easily conveniently be brushed aside as an attempt at a juvenile essay. But the Honourable Member himself got up to speak on this particular resolution and said that the question was not a question to be dealt with by the Government of India but by the Secretary of State, I was really amazed at his audacity. I think nothing could have been more frivolous that the statement which he has just uttered. May I remind him of what Mr. Montagu said on two separate occasions?—on the 21st of April, 1920, in the House of Commons and on the 5th of May, 1920? I ask your indulgence for reading this short extract. Mr. Montagu on the 21st of April said: "A difficult question arises, when is that deportation (i.e., Mr. Horniman's deportation) to end? I propose to leave the matter entirely to that Governmen of Bombay." Does that mean, Sir, that the question does not rest with the Honourable Member over there, but that it rests with the Secretary of State in England? I emphatically say, Sir, that out of Mr. Montagu's own lips we have it that the matter rests with the Honourable Member over there. I proceed to May the 5th. Mr. Lunn, M.P., asked Mr. Montagu the following question: "Why after a year Mr. Horniman should not he allowed to return since the circumstances which necessitated his deportation do not now exist." And Mr. Montagu replied:—

"The Government of India do not consider Mr. Horniman's return to India compatible with the public safety. As I stated in the House on the 21st April 1920, I do not propose to interfere with their discretion. am content to leave to the Government of India and the Government of Bombay the decision as to the date on which Mr. Horniman can be allowed to return."

Commander Kenworthy: "Will Mr. Horniman be allowed to return after peace is finally ratified?

Mr. Montagu: "The decision will be left to the Government of Bombay. If they decide that he shall return when peace is signed, I shall accept their decision. If they don't so decide, I shall again accept their decision."

AN HONEST ENGLISHMAN.

Does the Honourable the Home Member, Sir, in the face of these quotations still persist in stating that the decision rests with the Home Government and not with the Government and of India? There is not a Member here who has heard these quotations I dare say who would be prepared to accept that statement as a correct statement of facts as they exist to-day. Sir, it is a question not of mere procedure, not of the willfulness of the Swaraj Party or of the Independents in this House, that they demand the return of Mr. Horniman to the people of India. The people of India, as he knows it, as we know it love Mr. Horniman not because he was a fiery journalist who excited the people of this country, which I do not believe, but because, Sir, he was an honest Englishman, who was prepared to lose his liberty, to lose his own life, in the cause of this country, because he believed that the Government of this country were not prepared to grant the freedom due to this country, because he believed that British rule in India was not only a failure but that it was a crime, and he had the courage to say it even, as I said, at the risk of his liberty and, if necessary, at the risk of his life. No doubt, Mr. Horniman was deported. Other Englishmen in his position are the pampered darlings of the Bureaucracy because they have not the courage to state the truth that is in their hearts. When Mr Wilson gets up and says that there is not an English gentleman who has a good word to say of Mr. Horniman, may I remind him of what Mr. Ramsay Macdonald thinks of Mr. Horniman, and may I remind him of what Mr. George Lansbury, Editor of the "Daily Herald" thinks of Mr. Horniman? May I remind him of what Commander Kenworthy thinks of Mr. Horniman? Are they English gentlemen or are they not English gentlemen? Are they not the purest type of English gentlemen that you can have, men who are prepared to take an imperial view of history, men who are prepared to take an impartial view of world currents? They are the friends of Mr. B.G. Horniman. It has been said that he did not belong to any English club. I tell you in reply that he belonged to the one club that any decent human being can belong to, the club of honest men. It is an honour to belong to that club and I hope his English friends in this country will follow in his foot-steps and will vote with us if there is a division on this question and prove to the British Government in England and to the Government of India here that they are prepared to fight for any man who is prepared to stand for human liberty, and for the cause of Human freedom. The greatest crime that Mr. Horniman has committed is a crime against constituted authority, and constituted authority is taking its pound of flesh out of Horniman. Sir, for articles of a seditious nature, if a man is prosecuted, he generally gets two years. But Mr. Horniman has been out of the country for nearly five years. His crime is apparently greater than that of any other journalist except perhaps that of Mahatma Gandhi who was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment but wisely released after 2 years. 5 years for charges which cannot be proved, 5 years for charges which the Honourable the Home Member has not the courage to prove in this House! I challenge him to prove these charges. I challenge any Honourable Member here to prove those charges. The speech which we have heard from the Honourable Mr. Jinnah is conclusive on that point. He has said that there were three charges against Mr. Horniman. The first was that he had written in the "Bombay Chronicle" that soft nosed bullets were being employed in the riots of Delhi. That statement was that of a correspondent and that correspondent sent a repudiation which was not published because it was not allowed to be transmitted to the "Bombay Chronicle" by the Censor authorities. The second charge against him was that he distributed free copies of the Bombay Chronicle. That charge, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the "Bombay Chronicle" is prepared to deny, and I challenge the Honourable the Home Member to substantiate it. The third charge, Sir, was the charge, according to Mr. Montagu, of spreading and fanning the flame of rebellion. It is a very vague charge. I dare say Sir, there are very many Members on the Treasury Bench who, under ordinary circumstances, could probably be charged with a crime of that nature, and I daresay there are many members of the Swaraj Party who can be charged with a crime of that nature. But it is only a vague general expression of opinion on the part of Mr. Montagu, not substantiated by any facts because if he had any facts, he would have given them on the floor of the House of Commons when he was charged repeatedly to bring forward his accusation of Mr. Horniman. Mr. Horniman took the earliest opportunity to my personal knowledge. I have the privilege of knowing that great Englishman of writing a letter to Mr. Montagu challenging him to make the grounds public upon which he made those charges against him on the floor of the House of Commons. Mr. Horniman never received a reply to his letter. He could not have received a reply to his letter, because, as Mr. Jinnah has pointed out, those charges levelled against Mr. Horniman were concocted charges, false charges, charges made on an occasion when it was thought that Mr Horniman would not be on the spot to deny them. But, Sir, the truth of it is that in 1920 a deputation went to see Sir George Lloyd in Bombay to place before him the Resolution passed by the all-India Trade Union Congress demanding the return of Mr. Horniman in the interests of the working classes of this country. Sir George Lloyd is reported to have said that as long as he was Governor of Bombay, he would not allow Mr. Horniman to come back. Sir George Lloyd has now departed from this country. He has visited the tomb of Tutankhamen and he is now probably in Whitehall. It is time that his successor should be advised by the Honourable the Home Member to take the necessary steps under the circumstances to obtain the immediate release of Mr. Horniman. I say it, Sir, emphatically that Mr. Horniman is not merely a deportee but really a prisoner in the hands of the British Government and it is for them to take the necessary action—not the British Government in England but the British Government in India because the responsibility, according to the Secretary of State, has been thrown upon their shoulders. Don't mock at liberty. Don't laugh at oppression. Was it not Abraham Lincoln who said that those who rob human beings of their liberty will not retain it for long themselves? It is for you to look at the human factor of the case. It is for you to look for justice, to grant justice, and may you grant it with expedition.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

GOVT'S. FIRST DEFEAT.

COURT FEES AMENDMENT BILL THROWN OUT.

At the meeting of the Bombay Council on Saturday, the Hon. the Home Member first made a statement regarding "certain misunderstandings" over the newly appointed Strike Committee. The statement has already appeared in these columns.

Mr. S. K. Bole (nominated) asked permission of the President to put a question, but he was disallowed, the Hon. President ruling that it being a statement only from the Government no question can be put.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Council then resumed consideration of the motion of the Hon. Finance Member for the election of 12 members to sit upon a Finance Committee in consultation with the members of the Executive Council and Ministers and four members nominated by Government and that the period of service of this Finance Committee conclude with the conclusion of the next budget meeting of the Legislative Council.

In all twenty-two members were proposed for the twelve seats and the following twelve members were duly elected:—(1) Mr. B. G. Pahalajani, (2) Mr. A. N. Surve, (3) Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, (4) Mr. S. T. Kambli, (5) Mr. Lalji Naranji, (6) Mr. G. B. Pradhan, (7) Rao Saheb D. P. Desai, (8) Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, (9) Mr. S. S. Dev, (10) Mr. R. G. Pradhan, (11) Mr. Nur Mahomed, (12) Mr. Alibhai Esabhai Patel.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

After the recess the Council resumed consideration of Bill No. 1 of 1924, a Bill to make further provision for the custody and protection of children and young persons and for the custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders and for the amendment of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay. The Bill was intended to make further provision for the custody and protection of children under the age of 14 and young persons who were 14 years of age and upwards but under the age of 16 and for the custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders under the age of 16. Provision was made also for the moral improvement of children and young persons who had no one to look after them or are neglected by their parents or guardians or were living in immoral surroundings. It also provided that youthful offender shall not be committed to prison unless the Court certified that he was of so unruly or depraved a character that he was not a fit person to be sent to a reformatory school.

On the 19th instant the Hon. the Home Member had moved the first reading of the Bill to which Mr. Nurmohmed had moved an amendment for postponement till the next session and in the meantime to republish the Bill.

Mr. S. S. Dev (West Khandesh) supported the motion for adjournment as the Bill required wide circulation in the country.

After a few Hon. members' addressed the Hon. Home Member replying said no reasonable person who had love for humanity at heart would oppose the Bill. The reasons and objects of the Bills were quite clear. Since 1912 the matter was discussed all throughout India and in Bengal a Bill was already passed for the protection of children and youth.

A QUESTION OF HUMANITY.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City South) in supporting the motion for adjournment said love of humanity required better treatment of political prisoners in the first instance.

The Hon. President called him to order and votes were taken after the Hon. mover for adjournment had replied. The result of the voting was that 47 voted for and 47 against and so there was a tie. The President said on such occasion the President in giving his casting vote voted *statutus quo* and he therefore voted for the adjournment which announcement was received with cheers.

COURT FEES AMENDMENT.

Mr. P. R. Cadell (the Finance Member) then moved the first reading of the Bill No. IX of 1924, a Bill to amend the Court Fees (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1922.

In the statement of objects and reasons it stated:—"The Court Fees (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1922, was passed to enhance the court fees in certain cases for the purpose of increasing the revenue of Government. It was to remain in operation for two years from the 1st April, 1922, and if at the end of that period, the financial position still made it necessary, its life was to be extended. The result of the two years' *experience has proved the necessity of the* retention of the revised scale of court fees which is enacted in the measure: and it is therefore proposed to continue the Act."

Mr. Cadell said the budget for the coming year showed only a small surplus and many items of revenues were subject to fluctuations. Some Hon. members thought the land revenue was over-estimated. He submitted that the additional revenue from court fees was necessary to-day as it was two years ago. *The additional taxation had* caused no hardship and no organised representation had been made to that effect. The additional revenue amounted to Rs. 18½ lakhs and was distributed as follows:—Sind Rs. 3 lakhs, Northern Division Rs. 3½ lakhs, Central Division 3 lakhs, Southern Division Rs. 2 lakhs and Bombay City Rs. 7 lakhs.

OPPOSITION.

Mr. G. Patel (Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association) in opposing the Bill said the opinion of the majority of the House was against the increase of the revenue and he agreed with them. He thought by increasing the court fees there would be less suits and consequently less revenue. The Court *Fees Act of 1922 was made a temporary* measure for two years at first and now the Hon. Finance Member had tried to make it a permanent statute and therefore he opposed as he thought it would entail hardship upon the poor masses.

Mr. S. T. Kambli (Dharwar District) opposed and said no case was made out for the increase of taxation and looking to the temperament and capacity of the people the Bill was unnecessary and inopportune.

Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri (Ahmedabad and Surat) said the last Council had consented to the passing of the Bill owing to deficit budget. At that time, he submitted, people were prosperous, but now they were passing through financial stringency.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik) said no case had been made out for the additional taxation. If the cost of administering justice was increased the Government should enquire into the causes of the increase. He thought there were several directions in which retrenchment could be effected. He advised the Government to effect retrenchment first and then to come to the Council for sanction of increase of taxation.

Mr. G. K. Mavlanker (Ahmedabad City) said going to court was not a luxury like going to a club, but it was a necessity. He thought justice should be made cheap and not dear.

Pir Rasulkhan Shah (Sukkur District) addressing in Urdu opposed the Bill. He said the elected members this time had given to their constituencies all sorts of promises to effect good and safeguard their electors' interests. If they supported the Bill they would belie their promises. He urged the House to throw out the Bill.

HOME MEMBER'S DEFENCE.

The Hon. Home Member said the Bill was not unreasonable. The cost of establishment had gone higher than before. The enquiry made also showed that the increased court fees had not imposed hardship upon the litigants. By the increase of the stamp revenue the budget only balanced. If the House rejected the Bill, the budget would not balance and there would be considerable deficit. The question then would arise how the House were going to make up the deficit? The deficit, he said, in that case would be made by cutting down many useful works. He hoped therefore that the Bill would be passed.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar (Bombay University) said the House should most emphatically and clearly protest against the Bill and throw it out. The Bill would affect the backward class and the poor Mahomedan community and he hoped members representing these constituencies would not support it. If late the tendency in Bombay was to make the litigation less costly and in view of this he thought this was a retrograde Bill. The only ground, Mr. Cadell gave, was that during the last two years the Bill had added very little to the coffers of the Government, but he had not submitted any statistics before the House. He hoped, he was expressing the sentiment of the House when he said that the Government had treated the House very unfairly in not submitting any statistics. The Bill, if passed, would hit the Depressed Classes and the poor Mahomedans the most and their representatives would have to face their constituencies if they supported the Bill. The Government, he submitted, had not exhausted all the avenues to raise taxation and he failed to understand why the Turf Club was not tapped for that purpose and only the poor peasant, who wanted to fight out their quarrel as cheaply as possible. He warned the Government not to tinker and interfere with human nature too much lest they might be overtaken with nemesis some day. The poor peasants, he said, were not in a mood to pay a single farthing of additional taxation and he asked the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta who talked of his heart burning with radiant fire for the interests for the poor peasants the day previous whether he was consulted in regard to this Bill.

The Hon. Finance Member who was inaudible replied and a division was taken and the result was that 35 voted for the first reading of the Bill and 57 against it. The Bill was therefore declared thrown out.

The Hon. President announced that the following gentlemen were elected on the Public Accounts Committee:—(1) Mr. Lalji Naranji, (2) Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, (3) Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, (4) Mr. A. N. Surve, (5) Mr. S. S. Dev, (6) Mr. R. G. Pradhan, (7) Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri and (8) Mr. S. T. Kambli.

The Council then adjourned till Monday at 2 p.m.

A woman and two young children were killed to-day by falling from the top of the tower of the Westminster Cathedral.—Reuter

The Secretary, Gokhale Education Society acknowledges with thanks a donation of Rs. 250 from His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson Governor of Bombay for the Society's Arts College at Nasik.

DO YOU CATCH COLD EASILY?

Beware of Stubborn Colds That Become More Persistent With Cold Weather.

When a cold stubbornly resist the ordinary methods of treatment, and one cold rapidly succeeds another after each change of temperature, it is time to take a tonic that will strengthen the blood and give it the qualities necessary to fight off disease. That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are just the tonic needed is shown by the experience of Mr. Joseph L. Fullen, of No. 67 Ontario Street, Geneva, N. Y., who says:—

"About a year ago I found that my system was so badly run down that I was seldom without a cold. In my work I was exposed to severe weather and every little change brought on a cold. Colds were rapidly absorbing my strength. I was tired all the time and lacking in ambition and energy. I had very little appetite and what I ate did not seem to help me. I suffered from heartburn and indigestion and had pain in my back.

"My father had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they had helped him so much that I decided to give the remedy a trial. Soon I felt some relief so continued the treatment. In a few weeks I felt more active and energetic and my strength returned. I have a good appetite now and no longer have indigestion. The pain in my back is gone. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills built me up so that I no longer catch cold easily. The remedy is an excellent tonic and I do not hesitate to recommend it."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all druggists, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore. Send for free booklet, "Building Up the Blood."

EX-MINISTER'S LAMENTATION

NO CONTROL OVER BUDGET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, February 22.

In the course of the general debate on the budget in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council Mr. S. Das, ex-Minister of Local Self-Government animadverted upon the position of Ministers and said they were helpless having no control over the Budget. *The position of the Ministers was pitiable* and they deserved sympathy of all. The Ministers expressed gratitude for the suggestions made and promised to give them attention.

Replying to a suggestion that the Excise Department should be abolished, the Hon. Mr. Ganesh Dutt Singh pointed out that all the transferred departments were conducted with the revenue from that source.

The Hon. Sir Mahomed Fakrudin referring to primary education promised to help if the municipalities and district boards came forward with schemes.

The Hon. Mr. Sinha, Finance Member, replied to the charge that the poor were exploited by the raising of the court fees and registration and maintained that the charges were easily borne as shown by the increase of revenue, while the exice policy of maximum revenue and minimum consumption could not be characterised as an exploitation. The Council adjourned till March 5th.

TATA HYDRO ELECTRIC WORKS

ACCIDENT RESULTS IN 3 PERSONS' DEATH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 22.

A serious accident occurred on Saturday last at Somwari, 8 miles from Wamset railway station of the G. I. P. Railway resulting in the death of three persons. While tunnelling work was going on at the place in connection with the Tata Hydro Electric Works and holes were being charged, one hole accidently went off killing three men on the spot and injuring two others severely. The injured men were removed to the hospital where they are in precarious condition. An enquiry was held by the local police and a Mamlatdar into the circumstances of the accident.

FATAL DOSE OF DEADLY POISON.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE OF MADRAS COMPOUNDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 22.

Inspector Hankinson put up to-day before the Second Presidency Magistrate P.E. Thorpe, chemist, who stood charged under section 304 I.P.C. (doing a negligent act) that he on 22nd December last, at Messrs. Smith Company, Limited, Mount Road, negligently, without due care and caution, dispensed 'nux vomica' instead of a harmless drug called 'fuci visiculous' asked for in a prescription by Dr. D.W. Devanasam, Professor of Zoology in the Christian College; that by his negligence was caused the death of Mrs. Devanasam the same day.

('Nux Vomica' yields the two bases of Strychnine, the deadly poison.)

The vakil for the prosecution pointed out that Mrs. Devanasam was in the habit of taking extract 'Fuci Visiculous' for reducing stoutness. On the morning of 22nd December Dr. Devanasam sent his gardener to Messrs. Smith Company, Limited with a note ordering castor oil emulsion and four ounces of extract of 'Fuci Visiculous.' The gardener returned with the bottles of medicine and a cash bill which he handed to the deceased. She in turn handed them to her husband pointing out that there were some discrepancies in the prices of the medicine which was supposed to be 'fuci visiculous.' Immediately after she complained to her husband of feeling ill. A Doctor was called but before his arrival she expired.

The police were sent for next morning who removed the body for the usual inquest. The bottles of medicines were sent to the Chemical Examiner who found 'nux vomica' in both of them

The case is proceeding.

THE BOMBAY COURT FEES ACT

The following resolution was passed by the Pleaders' Association of Western India and a representation was sent to the President of the Legislative Council.

"That as the Bombay Court Fees Act (Act I of 1923) was passed for two years with a view to put the Government in a sound financial position by refilling the Government's depleted balances, in the opinion of the Pleaders' Association of the Western India it is undesirable under the altered circumstances to make the Act a permanent measure by leaving out the words for two years as it is proposed by the Bill published on the 31st January 1924. That a representation be sent to the President of the Bombay Logislative Council embodying the above Resolution."

MOUNT ABU.

A Mount Abu correspondent writes:—

The Cart Road has become dangerous now-a-days, especially after sunset, owing to the sudden appearance of a lion somewhere in the vicinity of Chipaberi.

It is feared there may be scarcity of water in the wells owing to shortage of rainfall during the rainy season there being practically no winter rains at Mount Abu.

The main Cart Road will be connected to the Dilwara Temples after the rainy season. A new portion of about two miles length is under preparation. The Government is building a Parao at Chapaberi as a resting place for bullocks.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

DEMAND FOR ROYAL COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 23.

The National Conference assembled at two this afternoon. Mr. Sastri moved:—"This Conference, having regard to the keen and widespread desire in the country for immediate revision of the Government of India Act so as to secure full responsibility in the Executive to the Legislature in both the Provincial and the Central Governments, regrets the attitude of the Government in this matter and urges that His Majesty's Government should lose no time in appointing a Commission fully representing all shades of opinion and interests in India so that immediate measures may be taken for the establishment of full Responsible Government in the provinces and the transference of all departments at present administered by the Governor-General-in Council to a Cabinet responsible to the elected Legislature except foreign affairs including relations with the Indian States and the defence of the country, suitable provision being made to place the latter department under the control of the Indian Legislature as early as is practicable."

Mr. Sastri said that the vote in the Assembly was indicative of the fact that all shades of non-official opinion in that House both advanced and fairly conservative stood united in their demand. The only notable persons who voted against Pandit Motilal Nehru's resolution were Sir Sivaswamy Iyer and Mr. Samarth. He did not know the attitude of Mr. Samarth who had not spoken, but he knew that Sir Sivaswamy's speech showed that he voted not against the demand but against the particular method. Even those representatives of communal interests who struck notes of dissent did so not because they were opposed to the establishment of responsible Government but because they wanted a guarantee of adjustment of their special interests which could now be devised. He was sure that this was the attitude of the bulk of the Mahomedans, non-Brahmins and depressed classes. He said that in regretting the attitude adopted by the Government they could not blame any particular Government, in India or in England because both were responsible for the position taken up by Sir Malcolm Hatley in his injudicious speech. He hoped that after the interval that had elapsed, Lord Olivier would make a departure on the 26th favourable to their claim and they hoped to cable the resolution to Lord Olivier to be in his possession before he spoke on the 26th.

FOR A ROYAL COMMISSION.

Mr. Sastri next proceeded to justify why a Royal Commission had been preferred as the agency of inquiry. He said that a Royal Commission was a thing understood by the British people and would show that they were not making a violent departure from the agency set up in the Government of India Act. Moreover a Comission would be able to sift evidence of all interests and communities and as it would have outsiders on it would inspire confidence among special communities and interests. A non-official body having no authority to summon witnesses and however good its personnel would not be accepted by all interests in the country and counter movements might be set up against it. A Royal Commission was a better machinery to adjudicate conflicting interests. He further pointed out that the appointment of a Royal Commission did not involve giving up the principle of self-determination because they could still convene a Convention or a Round Table Conference and whatever conclusions they arrived at would simplify the task of the Commission. He believed that the Commission's conclusions could give satisfaction but if the report of the Commission failed to give them satisfaction they could take up the matter themselves in a National Convention.

On the motion of Mr. Rangachariar an amendment was added that such a provision to include steps to be taken meanwhile to bring the subjects of Indianisation of the army and the territorial and auxiliary forces under the influence of the Central Legislature.

Mr. Rangachariar explained the resolution was not inconsistent with the demand of the Assembly and said he wanted an Indian Minister to be associated with the Commander-in-Chief in an advisory capacity.

Mr. Pal and Sir D.P. Sarbadhikari supported the resolution.

Dr. Besant emphasised the importance of constitution because she did not believe in a constitution for India being made at Westminster but believed in a constitution made in India by Indians and presented to Westminster, for being enacted. She thought that a Royal Commission would do more good than harm and therefore welcomed it to examine their scheme but the constitution must be drafted by the Indians themselves.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in bringing the session to a close spoke at length on the debate in the Assembly and dealt with the points put forward by the Government. He said the conditions enumerated by the Home Member as retarding the advance provided the best argument for appointing a Royal Commission or a Round Table Conference with a view to find a solution for them. The debate in the Assembly had left him sad because it was devoted more to score a dialectic victory over the other than to treat the question seriously. He hoped for the sake of the reputation of the Government that distinction between responsible Government and Dominion status was not seriously put forward.

Dr. Annandale, Director of the Zoological Survey of India has been elected a member of the Royal Society.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon opened on Saturday evening at the Senate House, 40th annual exhibition conducted by the Madras Fine Arts Society.

A prize of Rs. 100 for the best picture by an amateur was won by Mrs. L. Sultan Ahmed of Gwalior for the representation of Dusserrah Day at Jodhpur.

Dr. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

Has for upwards of 70 years been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of **Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Bronchitis, Asthma, Ailments of Children, Chronic Coughs and Colds, and all Wasting Diseases,** because it has the well-earned reputation of being **The Purest, Most Palatable, Most Easily Digested, and Most Speedily Efficacious.**

DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is a Pure Natural Oil obtained only from fish caught in the region of the Lofoden Isles off the coast of Norway, and the greatest care has always been taken to ensure that no process in its preparation can conduce to the destruction either partial or total of the **Vitamines,** the abundance of which in Cod Liver Oil is responsible for the remarkable results achieved with it therapeutically. It is confidently thought that this is the sole reason why Dr. De Jongh's Oil has always been amongst the most highly recommended and the most highly valued preparation of this description.

Representatives in India: *Calcutta*: B. K. PAUL & CO. *Bombay*: LEVETUS LTD. *Madras*: WILSON & CO.

Sole Proprietors:

ANSAR HARFORD & CO. LTD
182 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1

BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

WHOM DOES MR. DUMASIA REPRESENT?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Speaking at Delhi the other day Mr. Dumasia claimed that he was proud to be a Representative of the Parsi Community in the Legislative Assembly!!! Is it so, please?

(1) Is he elected by the Parsi Community as their Representative? No!

(2) Does he echo the *views* of Bombay? No!

(3) Did he not give notice of a motion for a Round Table Conference? Yes.

(4) And does he not now oppose the very Amendment of Pundit Motilal Nehru re-Round Table Conference? Yes?

(5) What is the meaning of Mr. Dumasia's *somersault?*

(6) Whom does he represent to-day in the Assembly? Himself—his Parsi Community or his Bombay constituency? Evidently and fortunately neither! And as regards himself his own Delhi Correspondent characterised his speech as "unconnected"!!! Will Mr. Dumasia be more discreet about his claims? Will he eschew bureaucratic effusions? Better if he does that without delay.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

DADABHAI STATUE.

ANOTHER PROTEST FROM AMEDHABAD

A public meeting under the auspices of the Gujarat Kala Pravartak Mandal was held at Hathibhai's Wadi on the 19th inst. for discussing the possibilities of Indian arts and crafts. Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram presided. Mr. Nanalal Kavi president of the the Mandal explained the object of the meeting. Mr. R. V. Pathak who followed him dwelt on the importance of art in national life. Shrimati Savita Trivedi observed that art promoted the enthusiasm essential for those working for national regeneration. Mr. Cashewalla regretted that there was not enough attention directed by the municipality for the maintenance of a museum, however small, necessary for satisfying the artistic needs of the town. Mr. K. H. Vakil explained the relation of the artist to the community and appealed for greater encouragement to Indian artists and craftsmen. The following resolution was passed unanimously by the meeting. This meeting expects public institutions and memorial committees of every kind to encourage Indian arts and crafts and to employ Indian artists and craftsmen. It insists that the Mural paintings at New Delhi should be executed by Indian artists. And, it further expects the Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Committee to set an example by placing the order for his statue in the hands of an Indian artist.

DR. V. R. KHANOLKAR.

Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, who arrived from England on Friday after eleven years, spent two years at the Wilson College and about one term at the Grant Medical College. He joined the University College, London, as an internal student in October, 1913, where he won several prizes, scholarships and diplomas of merit in Anatomy, Physiology and Pharmacology. He took the science degree of the University of London in 1917 and was placed in the first class with honours. In the same year he took the Primary Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. In 1918 he joined the University College Hospital and was awarded the Goldschmid Entrance Exhibition and Fellow Clinical Medal. In 1919 he took the L.R.C.P. (London), M.R.C.S. (England), and M.B.B.S. (London). Since then he has devoted his whole attention to the special study of Pathology and allied subjects. In October, 1920, he was appointed Assistant Bacteriologist to the Hospital and Medical School. He had to give up this post in April, 1921, on his being appointed Graham Research Scholar by the University of London. As Graham Scholar he obtained considerable experience in teaching Pathology and Bacteriology, and carried on original research in Pathology the result of which was first published in a paper on Partial Activity of Kidney, which appeared in the "Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology" in October, 1922. He continued his research work in connection with the same organ in collaboration with Professor Bycott and presented before the Pathological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, a paper on "A method of enumerating the Kidney Glomeruli."

During last year he has been engaged on another important subject and has given out his result in a paper on "Non-Specific Antibody Formation", which he read before the Pathological Section of the Royal Society of Medicine in December, 1923. He was re-elected Graham Scholar in April, 1923, for two years more. He obtained his M.D. (London) in December, 1922; he was the only successful candidate for the degree in Group II. He returns to India before the expiry of his period of the Graham Scholarship to take up the appointment of a professor of Pathology in the Grant Medical College.

Windgate & Co
House Furnishers & Furniture Makers

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE MARKERS

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SCIENTIFIC SPECIFICS

DIABETO

DIABETO—Is the solitary Scientific Specific for curing Diabetes with all its accompanying complaints.

DIABETO—Lessens most rapidly and effectively the recurrence and quantity of 'Urine.'

DIABETO—Completely 'Eliminates Sugar' from the 'Urine' and brings the specific gravity of the Urine to its normal conditions, very quickly.

DIABETO—Appeases the urgent constant thirst and soothes the burning sensation of the hands, feet and the whole body.

DIABETO—Increases weight and improves the general health and tones the whole system.

DIABETO—Is an infallible destroyer of Diabetes in all its stages and varieties.

DIABETO—Has proved efficacious even in cases which were pronounced hopeless. It is a wonderful discovery in the Medical World, for the sure cure of Diabetes.

Cure guaranteed in six weeks.

Price Rs. 7-0-0 for 21 doses.

SARSAREEN

SARSAREEN—Is the most efficacious Purifier of the Human blood.

SARSAREEN—Is a valuable Specific for Ringworm, Rickets, Gouts, Pimples, Rheumatism, obstinate Eczema, diseases of the Liver, Kidney and Bowels.

SARSAREEN—Is an elegant preparation daily prescribed for Torpid Liver, Debility, Cutaneous diseases, Eruptions and Leprosy of various kinds.

SARSAREEN—Is a most powerful and reliable remedy for killing the Microbes of various chronic skin diseases and purging off the Mercurial poison in its numerous forms.

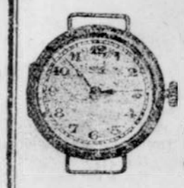
SARSAREEN—Is prepared from the best selected and well-tried herbs and can be safely used by the Profession, Nobility Gentry, generally of all countries and in all climes.

Price 8 oz. phial Rs. 2-8 excluding postage.

N. B.—Quote Newspaper in order.

DR. D. R. VARMA,
Specialist in Eugenics,
Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.

THE FAMOUS "LIGA" GOLD WRIST WATCHES



KEEP TIME TO THE VERY MINUTE

SOLD UNDER VALUE REFUND GUARANTEE

At Prices unobtainable elsewhere

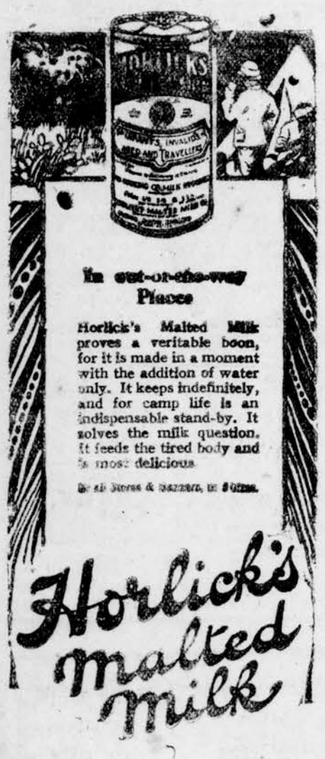
Illustrated Catalogue sent on request

CADER & Co Ltd.
York House, Fort, Colombo.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED
AGFA
PLATES, FILMS, CHEMICALS, DEVELOPERS, FLASH LIGHTS ETC.

THE WONDERFUL
"HAGEE" REFLEX
CAMERAS.
The cheapest on the market.
"BYK" Photo-Papers
of all grades.
AGENTS:—
Dalal Trading Co.
197-99 Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

MANGO PULP
A DELICIOUS INDIAN FRUIT PULP OF GREAT FOOD VALUE AND HIGHEST PURITY.
THE ONLY PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR THE FRESH RIPE GRAFT MANGO ON THE WORLD'S MARKET.
Refuse Imitation Manufactured By The Oriental Cannery Co. Honavar (India)
Sold Everywhere.
DEPOT:
51 Chuckla Street
BOMBAY.



In out-of-the-way Places
Horlick's Malted Milk proves a veritable boon, for it is made in a moment with the addition of water only. It keeps indefinitely, and for camp life is an indispensable stand-by. It solves the milk question. It feeds the tired body and is most delicious
At all Stores & Bazaars, in Bottles.
Horlick's malted milk

Y. Y. Y.
Pure Virginian Cigarettes
Sold in tins of 50
At all Tobacconists.
Made in England by
RAMADAN TOBACCO CO., LD.
LONDON.

THANA BAR'S GRIEVANCES.

ADDRESS TO CHIEF JUSTICE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Feb 18.

Sir Norman Macleod, the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, visited the Thana Courts on Saturday last to see for himself the State of affairs there. His Lordship arrived at the District Court house in the forenoon and was received by Mr. Dadiba Mehta, the District Judge, who introduced His Lordship to the several gentlemen of the bench and bar. Mr. S. K. Bhagwat, a leading member of the Thana Bar, on behalf of the Bar Association presented His Lordship with an address enclosed in a silver casket. As certain matters of absorbing interest in the Thana District were touched upon in the address it is reproduced below in extenso. It ran thus:—

We the members of the Thana Bar tender a respectful and cordial welcome to Your Lordship on the occasion of your first visit to this ancient and historic city.

This is one of those rare occasions on which the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court is pleased to pay an official visit to the District Court. Years ago Sir Lawrence Jenkins had been here on a brief tour of inspection and many of us still remember with exhilaration and pride the high compliment he paid to the calibre of the Thana Bar. Your Lordship could not have failed to notice the rapid strides with which the Mofussil Bar in the Presidency has progressed during this interval. We feel that it is a fitting recognition of this progress that some of our District and Assistant Judges should be directly recruited from the Mofussil Bar. We take this opportunity to say that we feel no small gratification and pride to find that our present District Judge was only recently a member of the Mofussil Bar. We look forward with confidence to the success of this new experiment in the administration of justice, and we earnestly cherish the hope that this method of recruiting the higher judicial service may be more liberally resorted to in future.

There are a few topics of public importance to which we feel bound to draw Your Lordship's attention and we respectfully beg to lay our views before Your Lordship, with regard to these topics, for favourable consideration.

The first and foremost among these topics is the increased cost of litigation under the amended Court Fees Act. It might indeed be said that our experience of the actual working of this Act is brief, but at the same time it is enough to convince us that this new measure is very apt to penalize just litigation and that in a struggle between the peasant and the capitalist, between the oppressed poor and the opulent strong, the former are always at a disadvantage, and the enhanced cost of litigation deters them often from vindicating their just rights through a court of law. The provisions relating to the suits in *forma pauperis* do not cover cases of every degree of hardship and few self-respecting litigants would like to avail themselves of these. The recent increase in the process fees for summonses and temporary injunction and the like also presses very heavily on litigants. We submit that the only remedy for this evil is to bring the Court Fees and Process Fees to something like their former level.

Our next grievance relates to the intended partition of our Judicial District. It is satisfactory to note that the idea of shifting the Head Quarters of our District to some other town has been finally, though reluctantly, abandoned but we understand that the partition of the District itself is a foregone and irrevokable conclusion, notwithstanding that it never found favour with the Thana Bar or the general public. If as we understand we must take it as a *fait accompli* we are at least anxious that this partition may not be effect by metes and bounds. We submit that two of our Talukas viz., Panwel and Karjat are part and parcel of this District both in a social and Geographical sense. They are parts of the bringing organism of this District and we submit that it would be undesirable to detach them from this District and to grant them upon another District which has yet to justify its own existence as a separate and independent District. The people in both these Talukas have an easy access to Thana and a journey to Alibag will mean to them more expense, worry and loss of time. They will also lose their right of trial by Jury which they are enjoying upto now.

We also respectfully beg to bring to Your Lordship's notice the extreme necessity of new Court building. The present building is an old wada quite unsuited to the requirements of the Courts located in it. The present building can be utilized for locating an English Girl School which is now in a rented building and for want of space cannot be converted into a full High School as promised or intended by Government.

We beg to refer to one more point. It is rumoured that there is an idea of sending a Sub Judge for two days in a week to sit at Bandra. It means a great inconvenience to the members of the Bar without any corresponding benefit to the parties and witnesses concerned. It would also entail an additional expense which is hardly desirable in these days of retrenchment.

It is also rumoured that Government intends to appoint a Special Acquisition Judge who is to hold his Court at Bandra. The present arrangement is that the Assistant Judge at Thana hears the Acquisition cases. The present practice is most convenient as the local pleaders can well manage to attend his as well as other Courts. In case the Court is shifted to Bandra it would be most expensive to parties and in fact prohibitive as they shall have to engage pleaders outside Bandra.

In conclusion we beg earnestly to thank Your Lordship for giving us the opportunity to lay our views before Your Lordship. We humbly hope that Your Lordship will be pleased to think them worthy of your sympathetic and favourable consideration.

Sir Norman, in his reply, while thanking Mr. Bhagvat and the Bar Association for their cordial welcome made certain observations which showed that his Lordship did not see eye to eye with the pleaders point of view as expressed in the address. As regards Court Fees and the buildings said His Lordship, it was a question for Government to solve and one beyond his province to deal with. Preferring to the severance of Thana from Colaba His Lordship said that nothing would be done before the *pros* and *cons* pertaining to this subject were fully thrashed out. Finally, in dealing with the protest against the apointment of a Sub-Judge at Bandra to hear civil cases His Lordship observed that the people on the west side of the Island were really much inconvenienced for want of such a Court and that their grievance in this respect was a long-standing one. Pleaders, said his Lordship, would flock where there are Courts. It was painfully evident that the outcry from the Thana pleaders against having a civil court in Bandra, was more the outcome of self-interest than the people's good.

In the evening there was a Social function in honour of the distinguished guest, organised by Mr. Mehta, which turned out to be a complete success.

From this week the Postal Express running between Bombay and Madras with the English Mails has been cancelled.—(A.P.)

Sir Roderick Jones, Chairman of the Reuter arrived in Calcutta from Colombo this afternoon by the s.s. "Modosa."

KHADI BOARD AT DHULIA

MERCHANT'S SYMPATHETIC RESPONSE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, Feb. 21.

The Khadi deputation went this morning straight from Dhulia railway station to Nagaon and Kapadni, two villages some miles off. At the first village Sjt. Rajagopalachar and Sjt. Sankarlal Banker met the women spinners and cultivators. They talked to them about the necessity of stocking cotton in their homes for their own requirements. There were fifteen women spinners in the village who worked for the Congress. They also spin cotton into a coarse yarn for making carpets, locally known as Jhorias. But they do not keep any stock of cotton to make their own clothes. After the talk, the villagers agreed to stock cotton and the women to spin for the requirements of their home.

At Kapadna, a large gathering of village cultivators and also mahar weavers assembled to hear Sjts. Rajagopalachar and Shankerlal Banker. In the village there were 60 weaver families, forty mahar and twenty Mussalmans pinjaries who are engaged in making coarse carpets. There was a discussion about stocking cotton and the villagers eventually agreed to put on Khadi and make arrangements for stocking cotton. In the afternoon, after the party returned from the villages there was a ladies' meeting attended by over seven hundred Marwadi and Deccani ladie at which Sjt Jamnalal Bajaj addressed alternaetly in Hindi and Marwadi. There was also a merchants' meeting in the house of Seth Gulabchand Hiralal, President of the Municipality of Dhulia. All the leading merchants attended and they subscribed ten thousand rupees for opening a Khadi Bandar in Dhulia and a strong Board consisting of Seth Gulabchanji and Seth Motilal Manickchand Pratap Seth as members was appointed for the purpose of managing it.

A WEALTHY BEGGAR WOMAN

MISSES RS. 1300 BURIED IN JUNGLE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Feb. 22.

At Nowpada in Thana there lives in a little kennel like *jhopra* an old woman who has all her life looked and behaved like a mendicant although she works like a slave in the fields. The Police were therefore at first somewhat perplexed when one morning she appeared at the Thana Police Station weeping aloud. What afflicted her heart, she complained, was that she had been robbed of Rs. 1,300 clean cash which she had put in an earthen pot which she had buried in a jungle. Recently she had gone out of Thana for a wedding and on her return she had discovered that the money had vanished from its hiding place.

Sub-Inspector Purshotum Vithoba Undire being at last conv'nced of the genuineness of the poor woman's grievance made prompt enquiries into the matter with the result that four men were arrested and the whole booty disgorged in no time.

After the recovery of the money a wag playfully asked the woman if she would care to have him for her adopted son, on condition that she would hand over to him all her fortune. "No, no, no," the woman replied, "these days in sons and daughter whether of womb or heart, I have no trust: they are an affliction a torment and a curse. Have for your most faithful and serviceable adopted son or daughter money, money and money."

"Well," retorted the man "if it were not for the Thana police all your faith in and love for money and faith in subterreanean banks would have been lost."

ZEB-UN-NISA BEGUM

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Nothing has given me more pain than to have read the short story in your Sunday Chronicle of the 17th instant, entitled "Aurangzebe's Daughter—Princess Zebun Nisa and her Love" by "Sido". It is nothing strange in an ill-informed scribbler to catch at any material that may come handy and with a little imagination, a generous use of adjectives make it presentable; but for a responsible paper like yours to publish it is enough to take one's breath away. The more is the wonder when I find that you possessed an article on the Princess written by Mr. Barni—a historical contribution to which you have assigned a second place in the same issue.

The yarn—and it is nothing more than that—which "Sido" has spun round the Princesss is, I am sure, taken by him from one of the pice edition booklets written by some irresponsible writer. All authentic historians like Khafi Khan and others bear full testimony to the life of purity and piety led by that saintly Princess. She herself says:—

"Though I am a daughter of a king yet I have turned my face towards Faqr (assetic life). The only adornment for me is that my name is the Adorner of Women."

To dig her out of her grave after centuries and present her before the world as a—, O what a sacrilege! O what a sin!—

Yours, etc.,
Bombay, Feb. 21. S. M. ALI.

NATIONAL BABY WEEK AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 23.

The National Baby and Health Week commenced here this afternoon under the presidency of Major-General Richardson. Mrs. Richardson opened the Exhibition connected therewith. A message wishing success to the Baby Show was received from Their Excellencies, Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson. Among those who participated in the function were Khan Bahadur Doctor Bharucha, Rao Bahadur Doctor Shikhare, Mr. Devadhar and Doctor Miss Pessikaka. The Show is attracting large crowds representing all classes of society. During the Baby Week an exhibition and lectures bearing on child welfare and magic lantern and cinema-shows will be held in five different localities. There will also be a health procession to-morrow.

TRAGIC DEATH OF DACCA PROFESSOR.

HANGS HIMSELF WHILE OF UNSOUND MIND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

Rai Bahadur Bhupati Nath Das of the Indian Educational Service was, on Thursday night found dead in a room of his house in Garpar, a suburb of Calcutta. He was found hanging from the ceiling with a piece of string tied round his neck. When the body was taken down, life was found to be extinct.

The deceased was a bachelor of science of the London University and was Professor of Science at the Dacca College. After the establishment of the Dacca University, he was appointed Principal of the Dacca Intermediate College. He was also a Fellow of the Calcutta University. He had been suffering from brain complaint and was on furlough the time of death.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTIONS IN CALCUTTA SENATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23

At a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University to-day a resolution of condolence on the death of the late Dr. T. O. Dunn, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, who was drowned in the Hooghly river, was carried in silence, the whole Assembly standing. Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, who presided, said that he had known Dr. Dunn intimately for many years past and there was none in the Indian Educational Service for whose judgment and care he felt a higher regard. The late Dr. Dunn was a scholar and a gentleman every inch of him. He was forceful but at the same time tactful. Sir Ashutosh had known very few who were so sympathetic towards the Indians and their aspirations. They had lost Dr. Dunn for ever and Sir Ashutosh said that there had been few who had devoted themselves to the cause of education as Dr. Dunn did with the aspiration to serve the people of the country he had chosen as his own for the best part of his life.

The Senate passed a similar resolution of condolence on the death of Rai Bahadur Bhupatinath Das, a member of the Senate. He was suffering from brain troubles and had committed suicide. Sir Ashutosh said that in Mr. Das they had lost a very distinguished graduate who tried to serve the cause of education to the best of his ability and judgment.

SUICIDE WHILE TEMPORARILY INSANE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

The Coroner and the Jury held an inquest to-day attending the death of Mr. W. R. Noble aged about forty-four, who was found dead in the bathroom on the 14th instant and a revolver and cartridges were found lying near his feet. Medical evidence showed that the death was due to self-inflicted gunshot wounds in the head. There was evidence that the deceased had lost about a lakh and a half in business and was much troubled over it and shortly before death the deceased wrote to his wife explaining his financial difficulties. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while temporarily in sane.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION'S LOSS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation, a proposal to refund nearly nine thousand rupees paid by the Calcutta Exhibition to the Corporation on account of conservancy charges was considered. As the Exhibition Committee found a difficulty in balancing the accounts. A suggestion has been made that the Corporation might refund the conservancy charges by way of contribution towards the cost of the Exhibition.

It was pointed out that when the Calcutta Industrial Exhibition was held in 1913 the Corporation sanctioned a grant of ten thousand rupees. The present exhibition was held in Eden Gardens which is technically outside the Municipal Area.

The Chairman of the Corporation who presided said that the Exhibition authorities had not been able to get the amount of gate money they expected and there was a loss. The Committee resolved that the proposal to refund about rupees nine thousand paid by the Exhibition to the Corporation should not be accepted.

PLAGUE AT HYDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 23.

In spite of preventive measures, plague has made its way into Hyderabad by two persons coming into Afzulgunj from an infected area. The Health Department spared no pains to localise the disease, but it spread to other Mohallas in Cudderghat and the city divisions.

The authorities are concentrating attention on the city and the Plague Committee are making arrangements for evacuation, disinfection of infected parts and segregation of the healthy from the unhealthy. Isolation camps are established and cases are being treated in the isolation hospital at Lingampalli. Rat-killing is rigorously carried out. A health camp to accommodate 17,000 persons is completed and being occupied fast.

Up to the present 105 cases and 65 deaths have occurred, but it is hoped that with the hot weather and the prompt measures to combat it plague will soon disappear.

A Mother says: "At three months my Baby was wasting. I tried Glaxo, and he gradually recovered and gained weight. Since then he has never looked back."

Why Baby cries

Baby cries to let you know that all is not well with him: the poor little fellow has no other way of telling you. Health and happiness go hand in hand in babyhood, and Baby's cries usually mean that his food does not agree with him.

No food suits every baby, but the food that suits most babies is Glaxo. The pure, rich milk of grass-fed dairy cows, it is so digestible that Baby assimilates it as easily as mother's milk. Prepared simply by adding hot, boiled water, Glaxo provides all the nourishment that Baby needs—it forms a complete food from birth.

Glaxo
The Super-Milk
"Builds Bonnie Babies"
the safest, purest form of milk for every milk purpose.
Don't buy Baby's Feeder until you have seen the Glaxo Feeder.
Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording "for consumption in the tropics." The food contained in this so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.
Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Ltd. London & New Zealand.

FLAWLESS NON-GRAN
For Bearings and Bushings.
"Non-Gran" Bronze is used in every part of our motor which requires a first-class bearing bronze. This has been our standard practice since the writer's connection with this concern in 1915—so says an Engineer.
Here are the Six Bars in the Assortment and the Non-Gran 6-54 Assortment Box answers every bushing need to fit any possible shaft diameter up to 1¼ inches.
Each piece 12 inches long.
Nine times out of ten you will find in this assortment exactly the sizes you want. "A" solid, "B" to "F" Cord.
THE BACK BONE OF YOUR REPAIR BUSINESS!
"A" ⅝ inch Solid
"B" 1x½ inch
"C" 1¼x⅝ inches
"D" 1⅜x¾ inches
"E" 1½x⅞ inches
"F" 1⅝x1 inches
When in Bombay pay us a visit!
Each box weighs 20½ lbs. nett.
Rs. 65-0 per box.
Separate Lengths can be supplied at Rs. 3-12 per lb.
Advantage of buying many things under one roof.
Sole Indian Agents for the "Non-Gran"—
The Advance Motor Co.,
Accessory Specialists,
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 26106 Tele ram: "AUTOMOTIVE."

Bonafide Removal Sale
Drastic Reductions
FEBRUARY 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th.
The Shri Krishna Stores, Co., Ltd.
Krishna Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE

JUPITER

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE

Ewart House, Tamarind Lane Fort, BOMBAY.

Chairman of the Board of Directors.

N. N. Wadia, Esq, C.I.E.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

	Rs.
Premium Income for 1919,	62,635
Premium Income for 1920,	2,51,996
Premium Income for 1921,	20,68,500
Premium Income for 1922,	22,57,520
CLAIMS PAID	21,92,275
ASSETS EXCEED	32,00,000

Business Transacted:
Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, Etc.

Managing Agents :

Lalji Naranji & Co.

MANAGER
BERTRAM CHESTER,
SECRETARY
K.S. RAMCHANDRA IYER.
REPRESENTED EVERYWHERE.

Armoured Cable paper Insulated Lead Covered Steel Tape and Jute covered. BRITISH MADE.

READY FOR DELIVERY
FROM STOCK.

.4 to 0. 5. 8, Lead sheathed Wire Paper Insulated. C. I. Junction Boxes of all types.

Copper Bus-Bars 1" to 4" wide. 1/8" 1/2" thick.

Alternating Current Motors, 'G. E. C.' American.

10 H.P. to 200 H. P., 400 Volts, 3 phase 50 cycles. Oil Emerged Switch Triple Pole with both releases upto 500 amps Iron Clad Distribution Boxes with fuses complete with quick break knife Switch, Double & triple Poles up to 500 amps.

Hand Grip China Home & Office type Fuses 50 to 500 amps.

A. C. ALTERNATOR, 400 K. W., 440 VOLTS, 3 PHASE, 50 CYCLES. "BRITISH MADE."

TRANSFORMERS 50 TO 500 K. A. V. 2000 VOLTS, 3 PHASE, 50 CYCLES. FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE SUPPLIED ON ENQUIRIES.

APPLY TO :

35, NANABHAI LANE, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE **INDIAN ENGINEERING Co.,**

TELEPHONE No. 1390
Cable Address :
"ORACLE"

THE
HIMANI
GIRL KNOWS

That her beauty is kept intact by using

HIMANI

TOILET SNOW

which keeps the Skin wonderfully clean, cool, supple, and white.

which removes all patches, pimple and bad effects of the cold weather.

That it is in no way inferior to imported Snow or Cream.

ANNAS 12 PER POT
at all Chemists and Stores.

SHARMA BANERJI & Co.,
43 'B,' Strand Road, Calcutta.

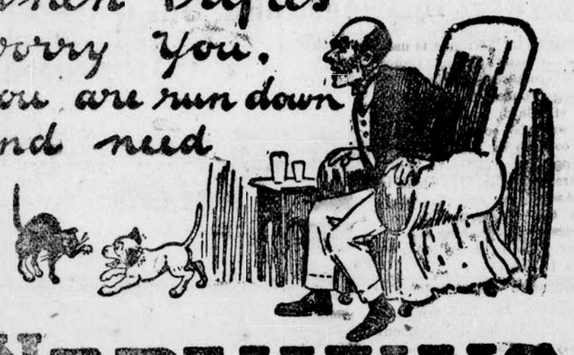
DON'T BE PUZZLED.
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL.
15-3, Lakshmi Datt's Lane,
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.



NERVINUS

This marvellous Elixir preparation *with Gold* and other highly valuable and efficacious drugs acts as the best *blood purifier* and tonic for rundown nerves; sexual or nervous *debility* and seminal weakness and *prostration* arising out of youthful abuses or excesses; Indicated in total or partial *impotency;* Liver and Kidney troubles; *Female weakness* and troubles; Anaemia and loss of weight; Convalescence; Constipation and Dyspepsias Brain'ng and loss of memory of students, lawyers, sportsmen and brain workers. Used in conjunction with *Musk Liniment* for local weakness it produces most desirable and permanent effect. Nervinus with gold for month's use Rs. 5 per bottle. Liniment Rs. 2-8. Both together Rs. 7. V.P. Charges extra.

Obtain From THOMPSON AND TAYLOR LTD., BOMBAY; E. SPEECHLY Esq. KARACHI or direct from

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING, CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

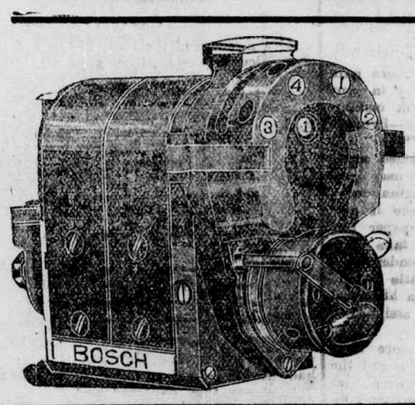
Icy Hot Bottles & Carafes

KEEP CONTENTS
Either ICY Cold
OR
steaming HOT for
DAYS
Without Ice or FIRE.

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT CO.,
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

BEWARE
OF REBUILT & SPURIOUS PRODUCTS.



GENUINE **"ROBERT BOSCH"** MAGNETOS

Type ZU4	4 Cylinder ..	Price Rs.	270-0-0 each
Type ZF4	4 Cylinder ..	,, Rs.	230-8-0 ,,
Type ZR4	4 Cylinder ..	,, Rs.	329-0-0 ,,
Type ZF6	6 Cylinder ..	,, Rs.	285-0-0 ,,
Type ZU6	6 Cylinder ..	,, Rs.	336-8-0 ,,
Type ZEV 45°	Twin Cyl..	,, Rs.	175-0-0 ,,
Type ZAV 45°	Twin Cyl..	,, Rs.	150-0-0 ,,
Type BAV 45°	Twin Cyl..	,, Rs.	130-0-0 ,,
Type ZAI	Single Cyl..	,, Rs.	140-0-0 ,,
Type BAI	Single Cyl..	,, Rs.	120-0-0 ,,

GENUINE **"ROBERT BOSCH"** SPARK PLUGS

Type metric standard thread	Price Rs.	40-0-0 doz
Type ½" tapered thread ..	,, Rs.	40-0-0 ,,
Type ½" ALAM thread ..	,, Rs.	40-0-0 ,,
Type long barrel metric thread	,, Rs.	48-0-0 ,,

EMPIRE AGENTS **AUTOMOBILES.**

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 22475 | PROPRIETORS, RANE LTD. | TELEGRAMS, AUTOWORKS.

TWEEDS *for Sports Wear*

LALKH TWEEDS

The ideal material for Sports Wear, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

From Rs. 3/8
To Rs. 5/0
per yard
54 Inches wide.

Donegal, Cheviot and Tropical Tweeds in a large variety of shades and designs.

Write for particulars and patterns Post Free.

SPECIAL NOTE.
You will save delay if you address your enquiry to :— RETAIL ADVTG. DEPT.

THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY,
(Branch of the British India Corporation Ltd.)
CAWNPORE.

The Indian Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURERS OF PURELY INDIA MADE

WOOLLEN GOODS.

RECIPIENTS OF 1st PRIZE & 1st CLASS CERTIFICATE IN THE LAST RED CROSS FETE.

Pure Woollen Blankets in great variety and colors, Woollen Rugs, Military Blankets, Cooly and Hospital Blankets and Lohis, in different qualities and colors.

AUSTRALIAN RUGS a speciality.
WOOLLEN SHAWLS in varied size and colors.

TWEEDS, and Blue and Khaki SERGE cloth of Best make for Coat, Vest and Trousers

Special Quality Khaki Serge for OVERCOATS. HOSIERY :—Woollen socks and stockings, under shirts, Balaclava caps, malee caps, mufflers, etc., etc.

Up country orders promptly attended to.

Sole Selling Agents | **VIJAISING BHUGVANDASS & Co.,**
MULJI JETHA MARKET, GOVIND CHAWK, BOMBAY.

Tel. Addr.: "TULSI." | Tel. No. 3652.

Printed and pulished for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.